GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

RETURN

OF

THE YIELD PER ACRE

OF THE

PRINCIPAL CROPS CULTIVATED IN INDIA.

1176
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SIMLA:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE.
1892.

633.0954
IN39

क्र. क्यू-14-कोर्ट-भू-सम्पदा-1995.—चूंकि, राज्य शासन को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इससे संलग्न अनुसूची के खाने (1) से (4) में वर्णित भूमि को, अनुसूची के खाने (6) में उसके सामने दिये गये सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिए आवश्यकता है अथवा आवश्यकता पड़ने की संभावना है, अतः भू-अर्जन अधिनियम, 1894 (क्रमांक एक, सन् 1894) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंधों के अनुसार इसके द्वारा सभी संबंधित व्यक्तियों को इस आशय की सूचना दी जाती है. राज्य शासन, इसके द्वारा, अनुसूची के खाने (5) में उल्लिखित अधिकारी को उक्त भूमि के संबंध में उक्त धारा 4 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा दी गई शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करता है. राज्य शासन यह भी निदेश देता है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 5-अ के उपबन्ध उक्त भूमि के संबंध में लागू नहीं होंगे, क्योंकि उसकी राय में उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्ध उसके संबंध में लागू होते हैं:—

अनुसूची

भूमि का वर्णन				धारा 4 (2) के अन्तर्गत प्राधिकृत अधिकारी	सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन का वर्णन
जिला	तहसील/तालुका	नगर/ग्राम	लगभग क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर में)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
भिण्ड	गोहद	श्यामपुरा	1.140	कार्यपालन यंत्री, जल संसाधन खण्ड भिण्ड	देवरा उद्वहन सिंचाई योजना के अन्तर्गत नहर निर्माण हेतु भूमि का अर्जन.

सर्वे नं.	रकबा (हेक्टर में)
143	0.230
142	0.157
115	0.209
114	0.230
99	0.394
योग ..	1.140

(1) भूमि का नक्शा (प्लान) जिलाध्यक्ष भिण्ड (भू-अर्जन) के कार्यालय में देखा जा सकता है.

(2) भूमि का नक्शा (प्लान) ग्राम पंचायत, के सूचना पटल पर में देखा जा सकता है.

(3) भूमि का नक्शा (प्लान) भू-अर्जन अधिकारी भिण्ड के कार्यालय देखा जा सकता है.

मध्यप्रदेश के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा आदेशानुसार,
सहजाद खान, कलेक्टर एवं पदेन उपसचिव.

कार्यालय, कलेक्टर, जिला रायगढ़, मध्यप्रदेश एवं पदेन उपसचिव, मध्यप्रदेश शासन, राजस्व विभाग

रायगढ़, दिनांक 2 जनवरी 1996

प्रकरण क्र. 7-अ-82-1995-96.—चूंकि राज्य शासन को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इसी संलग्न अनुसूची के खाने (1) से (4) में वर्णित भूमि की, अनुसूची के खाने (6) में उसके सामने दिये गये सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिये आवश्यकता है. अथवा आवश्यकता पड़ने की संभावना है, अतः भू-अर्जन अधिनियम, 1894 (क्रमांक एक, सन् 1894) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंधों के अनुसार इसके द्वारा सभी संबंधित व्यक्तियों को इस आशय की सूचना दी जाती है. राज्य शासन, इसके द्वारा, अनुसूची के खाने (5) में उल्लिखित अधिकारी को उक्त भूमि के संबंध में उक्त धारा 4 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा दी गई शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिये प्राधिकृत करता है:—

अनुसूची

भूमि का वर्णन				धारा 4 (2) के अंतर्गत प्राधिकृत अधिकारी	सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन का वर्णन
जिला	तहसील/तालुका	नगर/ग्राम	लगभग क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर में)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
रायगढ़	खरसिया	औरदा प.ह.नं. 11	1.685	कार्यपालन यंत्री, लोक निर्माण विभाग, रायगढ़ संभाग, जिला रायगढ़ (म. प्र.)	तेलीकोट-औरदा मार्ग हेतु.

प्रकरण क्र. 8-अ-82-95-96.—चूंकि राज्य शासन को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इससे संलग्न अनुसूची के खाने (1) से (4) में वर्णित भूमि की, अनुसूची के खाने (6) में उसके सामने दिये गये सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिए आवश्यकता है अथवा आवश्यकता पड़ने की संभावना है. अतः भू-अर्जन अधिनियम, 1894 (क्रमांक एक, सन् 1894) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्धों के अनुसार सभी संबंधित व्यक्तियों को, इसके द्वारा इस आशय की सूचना दी जाती है. राज्य शासन, इसके द्वारा अनुसूची के खाने (5) में उल्लेखित अधिकारी को उक्त भूमि के संबंध में उक्त धारा 4 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा दी गई शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करता है :—

अनुसूची

भूमि का वर्णन				धारा 4 (2) के अन्तर्गत प्राधिकृत अधिकारी	सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन का वर्णन
जिला	तहसील/तालुका	नगर/ग्राम	लगभग क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर में)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
रायगढ़	घरघोड़ा	झगरपुर प.ह.नं. 13	22.184	कार्यपालन यंत्री, जल संसाधन संभाग धर्मजयगढ़ जिला रायगढ़ (म.प्र.)	झगरपुर माइनर सब. माइनर एवं माइक्रो माइनर हेतु

भूमि का नक्शा (प्लान) कलेक्टर (भू-अर्जन) रायगढ़ के कार्यालय में देखा जा सकता है.

मध्यप्रदेश के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा आदेशानुसार,
जे.एम. कासोटिया, कलेक्टर एवं पदेन उपसचिव.

कार्यालय, कलेक्टर, जिला ग्वालियर, मध्यप्रदेश एवं पदेन उपसचिव, मध्यप्रदेश शासन, राजस्व विभाग

ग्वालियर, दिनांक 4 जनवरी 1996

प्र. क्र. भू-सम्पा-4अ-82वर्ष-94-95.—चूंकि, राज्य शासन को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इससे संलग्न अनुसूची के खाने (1) से (4) में वर्णित भूमि की, अनुसूची के खाने (6) में उसके सामने दिये गये सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिए आवश्यकता है अथवा आवश्यकता पड़ने की संभावना है. अतः भू-अर्जन अधिनियम, 1894 (क्रमांक एक, सन् 1894) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंधों के अनुसार, इसके द्वारा सभी संबंधित व्यक्तियों को इस आशय की सूचना दी जाती है. राज्य शासन, इसके द्वारा, अनुसूची के खाने (5) में उल्लेखित अधिकारी को उक्त भूमि के संबंध में उक्त धारा की उपधारा (2) के द्वारा दी गई शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करता है. राज्य शासन यह भी निर्देश देता है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 5-अ के उपबंध उक्त भूमि के संबंध में लागू नहीं होंगे, क्योंकि उसकी राय में उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंध तथा धारा 17 (4) इस प्रकरण में लागू किये गये हैं तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिये अधिसूचित किया जाता है :—

अनुसूची

भूमि का वर्णन				धारा 4 (2) के अंतर्गत प्राधिकृत अधिकारी	सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन का वर्णन
जिला	तहसील	नगर/ग्राम	लगभग क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर में)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ग्वालियर	ग्वालियर	चिरवाई	11.747	मुख्य कार्यपालिक अधिकारी, ग्वालियर, विकास प्राधिकरण, ग्वालियर	आवासीय योजना हेतु भूमि का अर्जन.

सर्वे नं.	रकबा (हेक्टर में)
(1)	(2)
228 मिन	0.857
266 मिन	1.130
288	0.658
289	0.011
290	0.366

Return of the yield per acre of the Principal Crops cultivated in India.

Return showing approximately the average yield in lbs. per acre

MADRAS.

Crops and classes of soil.	KISTNA.				KURNOOL.			
	GUNTUR.		MASULIPATAM.		KURNOOL PROPER.		CUMBUM AND MARKAPUR.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
1. Paddy (*Oryza sativa*) Class I ...	2,070	...	1,725	...	1,920	...	2,210	...
" " II ...	1,670	...	1,200	...	1,380	...	1,290	...
" " III ...	1,250	...	825	...	770	...	780	...
Average ...	1,750	...	1,300	...	1,585	...	1,450	...
2. Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*) Class I	...	1,380	...	1,280	...	1,050	...	700
" " II	...	900	...	780	...	450	...	400
" " III	...	650	...	370	...	220	...	220
Average ...	...	800	...	590	...	420	...	335
3. Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) Class I	...	...	...	570	...	...	...	...
" " II	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...
" " III	...	...	...	245	...	...	...	...
Average ...	...	...	...	370	...	...	...	...
4. Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) Class I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Varagu (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*) Class I	...	...	...	...	...	645	...	...
" " II	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...
" " III	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...
Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...
6. Varigulu (*Panicum miliaceum*) Class I	...	1,260	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " II	...	820	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " III	...	590	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average ...	...	725	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Korra or Tenai (*Panicum italicum*) Class I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530
" " II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380
" " III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285

The estimates of outturn for irrigated paddy include that of a single crop.

Crops and classes of soil.	GANJAM.		CHINGLEPUT.		SOUTH ARCOT.		TANJORE.*		MA-
	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.
1. Paddy (*Oryza sativa*) Class I ...	1,725	...	1,610	...	1,860	...	1,980	...	1,840
" " II ...	1,290	...	1,080	...	1,380	...	1,245	...	1,290
" " III ...	900	...	750	...	920	...	775	...	735
Average ...	1,495	...	1,035	...	1,350	...	1,385	...	1,010
2. Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*) Class I ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " II ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) Class I ...	...	...	...	...	...	740	...	...	...
" " II ...	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	...	...
" " III ...	...	...	...	...	...	310	...	...	...
Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	475	...	...	...
4. Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) Class I ...	...	1,185	...	600	...	...	...	...	...
" " II ...	...	690	...	510	...	...	...	...	...
" " III ...	...	470	...	330	...	...	...	...	...
Average ...	...	515	...	485	...	...	...	...	...
5. Varagu (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*) Class I	...	...	...	900	...	1,080	...	...	...
" " II	...	...	...	730	...	735	...	...	...
" " III	...	...	...	560	...	570	...	...	...
Average ...	...	...	...	700	...	735	...	...	...

The estimates of outturn for irrigated paddy include that of a single crop.
* Figures obtained by actual experiment.

of the principal crops in representative districts of the Madras Presidency.

MADRAS.

CUDDAPAH.				NELLORE.				Crops and classes of soil.
Principal division.		Sub-division.		Principal division.		Sub-division.		
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
2,110	...	1,440	...	1,920	...	2,050	...	1. Class I. Paddy (*Oryza sativa*).
1,450	...	940	...	1,460	...	1,465	...	„ II. „
750	...	680	...	1,050	...	1,035	...	„ III. „
1,635	...	970	...	1,430	...	1450	...	Average.
...	935	...	...	...	750	...	920	2. Class I. Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).
...	525	...	...	...	545	...	575	„ II. „
...	260	...	...	...	250	...	275	„ III. „
...	410	...	...	...	390	...	375	Average.
...	...	...	460	...	...	...	840	3. Class I. Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).
...	...	...	345	...	...	...	515	„ II. „
...	...	...	160	...	...	...	250	„ III. „
...	...	...	215	...	...	...	300	Average.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4. Class I. Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ II. „
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ III. „
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Average.
...	...	...	...	...	1,330	...	...	5. Class I. Varagu (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*).
...	...	...	...	...	650	...	...	„ II. „
...	...	...	...	...	380	...	...	„ III. „
...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	Average.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,125	6. Class I. Varigalu (*Panicum miliaceum*).
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	755	„ II. „
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	„ III. „
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	625	Average.
...	530	...	...	...	...	...	...	7. Class I. Korra or Tenai (*Panicum italicum*).
...	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ II. „
...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ III. „
...	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	Average.

In some cases a second crop is obtained from the same land.

Dura.	North Arcot.		Salem.		Coimbatore.		Trichinopoly.		Crops and classes of soil.
Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
...	1,920	...	1,960	...	1,980	...	1,750	...	1. Class I. Paddy (*Oryza sativa*).
...	1,440	...	1,420	...	1,290	...	1,170	...	„ II. „
...	1,025	...	730	...	650	...	840	...	„ III. „
...	1,650	...	1,610	...	1,360	...	1,490	...	Average.
590	...	...	...	1,690	...	540	...	985	2. Class I. Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).
475	...	...	...	1,045	...	300	...	590	„ II. „
285	...	...	...	600	...	290	...	380	„ III. „
435	...	...	...	775	...	400	...	525	Average.
540	...	740	...	1,550	...	495	...	975	3. Class I. Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).
435	...	500	...	950	...	355	...	580	„ II. „
260	...	310	...	600	...	260	...	470	„ III. „
400	...	420	...	710	...	370	...	575	Average.
...	...	830	...	1,610	...	510	...	1,030	4. Class I. Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).
...	...	580	...	995	...	370	...	740	„ II. „
...	...	350	...	630	...	270	...	530	„ III. „
...	...	480	...	740	...	390	...	625	Average.
...	...	875	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	5. Class I. Varagu (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*).
...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	965	„ II. „
...	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	735	„ III. „
...	...	520	...	...	...	...	...	920	Average.

In some cases a second crop is obtained from the same land.

Return showing approximately the average yield in lbs. per acre of the principal crops in the district of the Bombay Presidency.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Crops.	Ahmedabad.		Kaira.		Panch Mahals.		Broach.		Surat.		Khandesh.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
1. Paddy (*Oryza sativa*)	...	1,757	...	1,768	...	1,475	...	1,215	...	1,060	1,800	1,200
2. Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)	1,470	885	1,243	900	1,400	1,200	...	960	...	1,016	1,080	780
3. Juar (*Sorghum vulgare*)	...	1,075	...	1,050	...	...	...	1,170	...	1,116	...	1,015
4. Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	...	846	...	954	...	825	...	1,075	...	1,080	...	640
5. Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)	...	1,475	...	1,468	...	1,400	...	1,500	...	1,237	880	...
6. Maize (*Zea Mays*)	...	...	...	...	...	1,150	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Khapli (*Triticum speltum*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,440	...
8. Kodra (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*)	...	1,380	...	1,232	...	1,150	...	960	...	1,237	...	668
9. Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)	...	619	...	675	...	625	...	585	...	670	...	540
10. Tur (*Cajanus indicus*)	...	570	...	686	...	575	...	600	...	680	...	640
11. Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*)	...	450	...	...	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	400
12. Rapeseed (*Brassica campestris*)	...	637	...	675	...	600	...	...	...	637	...	...
13. Sesame (*Sesamum indicum*)	...	530	...	551	...	462	...	585	...	510	...	560
14. Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*)	4,018	...	4,887	...	2,875	...	5,062	...	4,828	...	4,800	...
15. Cotton cleaned (*Gossypium sp.*)	...	122	...	110	...	105	...	127	...	120	...	96
16. Tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum and N. rustica*) ...	...	1,918	3,021	...	...	1,350	...	2,250	...	2,089	...	2,400

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Crops.	Ahmadnagar.		Poona.		Sholapur.		Satara.		Belgaum.		Bijapur.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
1. Paddy (*Oryza sativa*)	2,100	1,200	1,971	1,200	1,800	1,200	2,109	1,200	2,286	1,314	1,200	800
2. Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)	1,080	705	1,080	700	1,080	663	1,040	771	1,040	754	1,040	880
3. Juar (*Sorghum vulgare*)	...	952	...	Kharif 720 Rabi 1,010	...	1,097	...	1,083	...	1,006	...	1,000
4. Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	...	596	...	600	...	583	...	611	...	560	...	640
5. Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)	88	1,120	880	1,108	880	...	...	1,017	...	1,074	...	640
6. Khapli (*Triticum speltum*)	1,440	...	1,440	...	1,440	...	1,440	...	1,440	...	1,440	...
7. Kodra (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*)	...	650	...	800	...	800	...	640	...	651	...	...
8. Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)	...	491	...	495	...	486	...	545	...	537	...	530
9. Tur (*Cajanus indicus*)	...	560	...	560	...	617	...	625	...	629	...	640
10. Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*)	...	400	...	400	...	400	...	400	...	400	...	400
11. Rapeseed (*Brassica campestris*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	...	...
12. Sesame (*Sesamum indicum*)	...	545	...	460	...	560	...	560	...	560	...	560
13. Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*)	4,800	...	4,800	...	4,800	...	4,800	...	4,800	...	4,800	...
14. Cotton, cleaned (*Gossypium herbaceum*) ...	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	96	...	960
15. Tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum and N. rustica*) ...	...	2,400	...	2,400	...	2,400	...	2,400	...	2,400	...	2,400

Return showing approximately the average yield in lbs. per acre of the principal crops in the districts of the Bombay Presidency and Sind.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Crops.	Dharwar.		Thana.		Kolaba.		Ratnagiri.		Kanara.		Nasik.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
1. Paddy (*Oryza sativa*) ...	2,145	1,104	...	Sweet 1,778 Salt, white 1,210 Salt, red 800	...	Sweet 2,114 Salt, white 1,200 Salt, red 800	...	Sweet 1,778. Salt, white 1,200 Salt, red 800	,, ...	Planted 2,800 Sown with drill 1,400 Salt, white 1,200 ...	1,950	1,200
2. Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)...	1,040	756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,060	673
3. Juar (*Sorghum vulgare*) ...	...	1,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	*Kharif* 720 *Rabi* 924
4. Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	...	531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582
5. Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) ...	...	996	...	*Kharif* 729 *Rabi* 1,458	...	*Kharif* 777 *Rabi* 1,600	...	*Kharif* 693 *Rabi* 1,387	...	1,400	880	1,173
6. Khapli (*Triticum speltum*)...	1,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,440	...
7. Kodra (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*).	...	633	...	729	...	777	...	693	...	...	...	...
8. Gram (*Cicer arietinum*) ...	...	545	...	391	...	343	...	320	...	480	...	487
9. Tur (*Cajanus indicus*) ...	...	625	...	373	...	411	...	427	...	560	...	567
10. Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*).	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
11. Rapeseed (*Brassica campestris*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Sesame (*Sesamum indicum*)...	...	560	...	400	...	400	...	400	...	560	...	560
13. Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*).	4,800	...	4,000	...	4,000	...	4,000	...	4,800	...	4,800	...
14. Cotton, cleaned (*Gossypium sp.*)	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
15. Tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum and N. rustica*).	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400

SIND.

Crops.	Hyderabad Naushahro.	Hyderabad Tando Muhammad Khan.	Shikarpur Larkhana.	Karachi Sehwan.	Hyderabad Experimental Farm. In Non-experimental area.	Hyderabad Experimental Farm. In experimental area.	Hyderabad Experimental Farm. General area.
	Irrigated.	Irrigated.	Irrigated.	Irrigated.	Irrigated.	Irrigated.	Irrigated.
1 Paddy, dressed (*Oryza sativa*) ...	...	...	720	485	...	...	...
2. Paddy (*Oryza sativa*) ...	1,040	1,360	...	...	...	...	...
3. Wheat (*Triticum sativum*) ...	800	504	1,120	800	...	402	...
4. ,, variety (Popri) ... (*Triticum sativum*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	697
5. ,, ,, (Bakshi) ... (*Triticum sativum*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	787
6. ,, ,, (H. W. Bombay) ... (*Triticum sativum*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	662
7. ,, ,, (Kahun) ... (*Triticum sativum*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	522
8. ,, ,, (Makai) ... (*Triticum sativum*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	328
9. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) ...	560	504	720	530	751	...	...
10. Juar (*Sorghum vulgare*) ...	960	1,008	1,440	585	56	334	...
11. Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) ...	720	840	640	400	1,018	893	829
12. Gram (*Cicer arietinum*) ...	440	...	400	325	...	247	...
13. Mung (*Phaseolus Mungo*) ...	240	588	320	168	...	...	...
14. Treid (*Phaseolus Mungo var radiatus*) ...	320	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Chickling Vetch (*Lathyrus sativus*) ...	440	588	240	320	...	...	...
16. Til (*Sesamum indicum*) ...	360	420	120	120	525	...	...
17. Rape (*Brassica campestris*) ...	480	420	...	215	...	...	...
18. Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*) ...	1,440	2,560	...	...	...	...	...
19. Cotton (*Gossypium sp.*) cleaned ...	74	...	...	...	...	...	196
20. Cotton (*Gossypium sp.*) uncleaned ...	...	240	480	...	1,316	1,249	...
21. Indigo (*Indigofera tinctoria*) ...	1,280	...	1,600	...	...	...	...
22. Tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum* and *N. rustica*) ...	1,920	640	1,600	...	...	2,553	...
23. Bhang (*Cannabis sativa*) ,, ,, ...	1,280	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Jambho (*Eruca sativa*) ,, ,, ...	400	420	...	215	...	...	472

Return showing approximately the average yield in lbs. per acre

BENGAL.

Crops.	Burdwan.	Bankura.	Birbhum.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	24-Parganas.	Khulna.	Nadia.	Jessore.
	Un-irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
1. Rice (*Oryza sativa*)	1,066	1,066	1,066	1,066	1,394	1,066	1,066	1,025	1,066
2. Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	861	...
3. Cotton (*Gossypium, sp.*) cleaned ...	...	...	...	147	...	...	...	...	...
4. Jute (*Corchorus, sp.*)	1,500	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,500	...	...	1,500
5. Indigo (*Indigofera tinctoria*)	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
6. Tea (*Camellia theifera*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum and N. rustica*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	738	1,107
8. Cinchona (*Cinchona, sp.*)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ganja (*Cannabis sativa*)	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...

Crops and classes of soil.	Faridpur.	Backergunge.	Mymensingh.	Tippera.	Chittagong.	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Patna.		
							Irrigated from		Un-irrigated.
	Un-irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Canals.	Other sources.	
1. Rice (*Oryza sativa*)—Class I	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,703		...
Average ...	960	1,280	820	984	984	...	1,022		984
2. Wheat (*Triticum sativum*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,109	681	984
3. Cotton (*Gossypium, sp.*) ...	...	...	...	120	112	126	...	...	43
4. Jute (*Corchorus, sp.*) ...	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	...	...	...	...	...
5. Indigo (*Indigofera tinctoria*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tea (*Camellia theifera*) ...	...	...	...	...	207	280	...	...	...
7. Tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum and N. rustica*).	...	...	...	656	...	...	...	...	...
8. Opium (*Papaver somniferum*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

Crops.	Champaran.	Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	Malda.	Cuttack.	
	Un-irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
1. Rice (*Oryza sativa*)	984	984	984	...	...	1,045	902
2. Wheat (*Triticum vulgare*)	984	984	984	984	984	...	...
3. Cotton (*Gossypium, sp.*) cleaned	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
4. Jute (*Corchorus, sp.*)	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...
5. Indigo (*Indigofera tinctoria*)	20	20	20	20	12	...	...
6. Tea (*Camellia theifera*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum and N. rustica*)	...	...	164 to 2,050	820 to 1,230	307 to 492	...	...
8. Opium (*Papaver somniferum*)	10	14	...	...	...	...	...

of the principal crops in the districts of Bengal.

Murshidabad.	Dinajpur.	Rajshahi.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Darjeeling.	Jalpaiguri.	Dacca.	Crops.
Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	
1,230	984	1,200	1,230	1,189	960	943	...	984	1. Rice (*Oryza sativa*).
861	861	861	...	...	861	...	...	...	2. Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).
...	...	...	...	...	...	112	120	...	3. Cotton (*Gossypium, sp.*) cleaned.
1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	4. Jute (*Corchorus, sp.*).
12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	5. Indigo (*Indigofera tinctoria*).
...	...	...	...	...	...	277	518	...	6. Tea (*Camellia theifera*).
...	984 to 2,460	...	738	...	984 to 2,460	...	820 to 2,460	492 to 574	7. Tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum and N. rustica*)
...	...	...	...	...	...	158	...	...	8. Cinchona (*Cinchona, sp.*).
...	824	842	...	824	...	...	...	...	9. Ganja (*Cannabis sativa*).

Gaya.			Shahabad.			Darbhanga.	Muzaffarpur.	Saran.	Crops and classes of soil.
Irrigated from		Unirrigated.	Irrigated from		Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	
Canals.	Other sources.		Canals.	Other sources.					
1,763			1,763		...	...	...	...	1. Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Class I.
1,022		984	1,022		984	1,066	984	738	Average.
1,109	681	984	1,109	681	984	984	984	984	2. Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).
...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	44	3. Cotton (*Gossypium, sp.*).
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4. Jute (*Corchorus, sp.*).
...	...	...	...	...	20	20	20	20	5. Indigo (*Indigofera tinctoria*).
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6. Tea (*Camellia theifera*).
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,148	1,148	...	7. Tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum and N. rustica*)
...	...	16	...	...	18	12	12	15	8. Opium (*Papaver somniferum*).

Balasore.		Puri.		Hazaribagh.	Lohardaga.	Palamau.	Manbhum.	Singbhum.	Crops.
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	
1,045	902	1,045	902	...	512	512	...	...	1. Rice (*Oryza sativa*).
...	...	...	...	...	451	...	...	...	2. Wheat (*Triticum vulgare*).
...	...	...	...	100	75 to 100	75	100	130	3. Cotton (*Gossypium, sp.*) cleaned.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	4. Jute (*Corchorus, sp.*).
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	5. Indigo (*Indigofera tinctoria*).
...	...	...	...	110	173	...	...	...	6. Tea (*Camellia theifera*).
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164 to 410	...	7. Tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum and N. rustica*).
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8. Opium (*Papaver somniferum*).

Return showing approximately the average yield in lbs. per acre of the principal

	Crops.	Meerut Division, excluding Dehra Dun.		Rohilkhand Division.		Agra Division.		Allahabad Division.			
								Doab.		Bundelkhand.	
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	1. Rice (husked) (*Oryza sativa*)	1,100	800	1,100	820	980	620	1,080	720	...	570
	2. Wheat (*Triticum sativum*) ...	1,250	800	1,200	800	1,150	570	1,150	570	820	480
	3. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) ...	1,250	820	1,300	820	1,300	650	1,300	650	1,150	570
	4. Juar (*Sorghum vulgare*) ...	...	660	...	680	...	600	...	650	...	440
	5. Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	...	500	...	500	...	400	...	650	...	400
	6. Mandua (*Eleusine coracana*)	...	...	...	720	...	...	...	570	...	250
	7. Maize (*Zea Mays*) ...	800		1,000		1,000		980		650	
	8. Gram (*Cicer arietinum*) ...	730		630		580		830		480	
	9. Peas (*Pisum sativum*) ...	820		510		570		640		...	...
	10. Masur (*Ervum Lens*) ...	...	...	510		...	...	...	...	330	
	11. Arhar (*Cajanus indicus*) ...	...	...	...	525	...	...	...	570	...	...
	12. Urd (*Phaseolus radiatus*) ...	...	650	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13. Mung (*Phaseolus Mungo*) ...	...	440	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14. Moth (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*).	...	472	...	410	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15. Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*).	...	...	330		...	...	410		330	
	16. Rapeseed (*Brassica campestris*).	330		380		...	...	...	...	...	...
	17. Til (*Sesamum indicum*) ...	...	...	...	410	...	...	...	...	...	250
	18. Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*) (*gur*).	2,050	...	2,460	...	2,050	...	2,050	...	1,640	...
	19. Cotton (*Gossypium sp.*) (cleaned).	200	120	...	110	180	120	...	130	...	120
	20. Sanai (*Crotalaria juncea*) ...	...	410	...	570	...	...	...	600	...	330
	21. Indigo (*Indigofera tinctoria*)	19	...	18	...	15	...	17	...	25	...
	22. Poppy (*Papaver somniferum*)	...	...	...	...	25	...	21	...	...	...
	23. Tea (*Camellia theifera*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum*), and *N. rustica*).	1,150	...	1,640	...	1,230	...	1,440	...	...	...

	Crops.	Cachar District.		Sylhet District.		Goalpara District.		Kamrup District.		Darrang District.	
		Irrigated	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
ASSAM	1. Rice (*Oryza sativa*) *Aus* early broad-cast).	...	1,258	...	1,107	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sali (late transplanted) ...	...	1,602	...	1,432	...	1,707	...	1,288	...	1,646
	Boro (early transplanted)	...	...	...	1,014	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aman (late broad cast) ...	...	...	...	1,546	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahu (early broad cast) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,438	...	1,223	...	1,391
	Bao (late broad cast) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,264	...	1,009	...	1,661
	Upland (broad cast) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lowland (broad cast) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Mati kalai (*Phaseolus Mungo*)	...	...	...	1,243	...	277	...	237	...	421
	3. Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*)	...	...	...	458	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Mustard (*Brassica campestris*).	...	334	...	239	...	602	...	423	...	423
	5. Til (*Sesamum indicum*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	461	...	240	...	...
	6. Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*).	...	1,849	...	2,265	...	981	...	1,211	...	1,702
	7. Cotton (*Gossypium sp.*) ...	...	160	...	...	...	165	...	...	...	...

The North-Western Provinces figures for indigo represent outturn of refined cake

crops in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Assam.

Benares Division.		Gorakhpur Division.		Hilly Districts.		North Oudh.		South Oudh.		Crops.	
Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.		
1,400	1,050	1,400	1,050	1,230	620	1,070	800	1,200	800	1. Rice (husked) (*Oryza sativa*).	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.
1,150	570	1,200	800	1,100	700	1,200	800	1,200	750	2. Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).	
1,360	740	1,300	740	1,150	820	1,300	820	1,300	820	3. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).	
...	...	...	740	...	...	...	560	...	820	4. Juar (*Sorghum vulgare*).	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	...	490	5. Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	
...	...	...	980	...	820	...	550	...	570	6. Mandua (*Eleusine coracana*).	
...	...	980		...	...	940		830		7. Maize (*Zea Mays*).	
...	...	800		...	...	750		850		8. Gram (*Cicer arietinum*).	
...	...	1,230		...	...	940		1,160		9. Peas (*Pisum sativum*).	
...	...	660		...	...	620		620		10. Masur (*Ervum Lens*).	
...	...	...	820	...	...	...	520	...	830	11. Arhar (*Cajanus indicus*).	
...	...	...	520	...	660	...	480	...	700	12. Urd (*Phaseolus radiatus*).	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	...	440	13. Mung (*Phaseolus Mungo*).	
...	...	...	410	...	...	...	590	...	590	14. Moth (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*)	
...	...	660		...	...	640		410		15. Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*).	
...	...	660		...	...	570		...		16. Rapeseed (*Brassica campestris*).	
...	...	...	280	...	...	...	330	...	350	17. Til (*Sesamum indicum*).	
2,460	...	2,460	...	...	...	1,640	...	2,050	...	18. Sugar-cane (gur) (*Saccharum officinarum*).	
...	...	...	100	...	...	...	110	...	110	19. Cotton (*Gossypium sp.*) (cleaned).	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	...	...	20. Sanai (*Crotalaria juncea*).	
...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21. Indigo (*Indigofera tinctoria*).	
...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	22. Poppy (*Papaver somniferum*).	
...	...	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	23. Tea (*Camellia theifera*).	
...	...	1,640	...	...	...	820	...	1,900	...	24. Tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum* and *N. rustica*).	

Nowgong District.		Sibsagar District.		Lakhimpur District.		Khasis and Jaintia Hills.		Garo Hills.		Crops.	
Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	888	1. Rice (*Oryza sativa*) *Aus* (early broad cast).	ASSAM.
...	1,768	...	1,355	...	1,568	...	...	...	1,439	*Sali* (late transplanted).	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Boro* (early transplanted).	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Aman* (late broad cast).	
...	1,539	...	1,230	...	1,461	...	...	...	...	*Aku* (early broad cast).	
...	1,384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Bao* (late broad cast).	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	765	...	...	Upland (broad cast).	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	938	...	...	Lowland (broad cast).	
...	409	...	422	...	601	...	...	...	...	2. Mati kalai (*Phaseolus Mungo*).	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3. Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*).	
...	518	...	576	...	688	...	...	...	...	4. Mustard (*Brassica campestris*).	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5. Til (*Sesamum indicum*).	
...	1,111	...	1,699	...	1,837	...	...	...	...	6. Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*).	
...	150	...	128	...	...	...	171	...	260	7. Cotton (*Gossypium sp.*).	

made for the English market.

Return showing approximately the average yield in lbs. per acre

PUNJAB.

Crops.	Hissar.		Rohtak.		Gurgaon.		Delhi.		Karnal.	
	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
1. Rice (*Oryza sativa*) ...	960	...	1,280	...	...	...	920	...	910	536
2. Wheat (*Triticum sativum*) .	582	438	1,000	576	936	594	1,119	488	838	498
3. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) ...	480	478	1,000	1,000	1,260	648	960	480	854	452
4. Juar (*Sorghum vulgare*)	320	254	800	488	...	624	...	480	458	276
5. Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	240	236	320	418	...	440	...	360	360	232
6. Maize (*Zea Mays*)... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840		934	592
7. Gram (*Cicer arietinum*) ...	...	486	1,120	736	...	614	...	720	824	544
8. Rapeseed (*Brassica campestris*).	334	116	...	...	...	...	503	184	520	472
9. Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*).	...	...	2,560	...	...	...	1,440	720	1,528	720
10. Cotton (*Gossypium sp.*) cleaned.	128	50	188	52	124	62	42	28	108	46

Crops.	Ludhiana.		Ferozepore.		Mooltan.		Jhang.		Montgomery.	
	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
1. Rice (*Oryza sativa*) ...	480		944	480	914	...	480		1,040	500
2. Wheat (*Triticum sativum*) ...	1,084	558	716	528	708	490	760	560	918	640
3. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) ...	1,012	364	862	512	752	504	850	620	798	650
4. Juar (*Sorghum vulgare*) ...	...	414	446	316	716	...	520	400	456	480
5. Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	...	...	456	286	588	...	...	506	400	274
6. Maize (*Zea Mays*) ...	1,296	566	1,092	494	...	...	708		456	480
7. Gram (*Cicer arietinum*) ...	...	388	684	506	...	440	...	472	462	406
8. Rapeseed (*Brassica campestris*).	776	340	266	242	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*).	...	...	...	...	1,440	...	...	...	...	...
10. Cotton (*Gossypium sp.*) cleaned.	144	66	92	48	110	68	68	42	40	38

Crops.	Gujaranwala.		Shahpur.		Jhelum.		Rawalpindi.		Hazara.	
	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.
1. Rice (*Oryza sativa*)	1,120	...	960	...	...	...	800	* ...	544	...
2. Wheat (*Triticum sativum*) ...	864	314	804	554	1,070	486	794	388	574	490
3. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) ...	640	320	1,040	720	...	...	878	498	928	554
4. Juar (*Sorghum vulgare*) ...	...	320	414	320	...	...	712	494	...	...
5. Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	.	...	640	426	796	344	454	394	878	508
6. Maize (*Zea Mays*) ...	640	...	960	480	...	..	906	584	1,024	592
7. Gram (*Cicer arietinum*) ...	534		586	586	...	...	480	412	...	...
8. Rape seed (*Brassica campestris*)	240	184	412	608	488	314	372	234	200	220
9. Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*).	1,174	...	1,600	...	...	...	782	266	1,002	...
10. Cotton (*Gossypium sp.*) cleaned.	44	28	110	36	80	28	88	32	84	40

of the principal crops in the districts of the Punjab.

Umballa.		Simla.		Kangra.		Hoshiarpur.		Jullundur.		Crops.
Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	
666	212	...	...	1,280	840	1,000	672	1,106	600	1. Rice (*Oryza sativa*).
936	488	478	374	422	374	810	474	1,084	454	2. Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).
802	516	...	...	472	472	744	464	1,012	506	3. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).
490	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4. Juar (*Sorghum vulgare*).
490	354	...	...	...	...	528	348	...	...	5. Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).
968	630	...	...	546		998	668	1,290	648	6. Maize (*Zea Mays*).
608	464	...	...	...	...	822	424	996	540	7. Gram (*Cicer arietinum*).
374	204	...	...	...	...	478	318	...	...	8. Rapeseed (*Brassica campestris*).
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9. Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*).
104	70	...	...	32	44	192	68	204	184	10. Cotton (*Gossypium sp.*) cleaned.

Lahore.		Amritsar.		Gurdaspur.		Sialkot.		Gujarat.		Crops.
Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	
1,384	500	1,336	774	1,270	752	1,500	500	1,220	...	1. Rice (*Oryza sativa*).
752	382	874	520	930	562	794	508	630	410	2. Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).
734	384	926	424	676	644	880	540	890	644	3. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).
526	326	298	288	...	...	...	...	...	488	4. Juar (*Sorghum vulgare*).
526	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	534	5. Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).
1,070	400	966	704	994	754	1,020	720	860	620	6. Maize (*Zea Mays*).
582	560	820	506	402	550	480	470	...	606	7. Gram (*Cicer arietinum*).
270	348	688	610	...	...	414	306	296	176	8. Rape seed (*Brassica campestris*).
1,094	500	1,042	350	1,052	1,346	1,520	...	1,040	788	9. Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*).
100	56	148	94	188	50	188	68	96	46	10. Cotton (*Gossypium sp.*) cleaned.

Peshawar.		Kohat.		Bannu.		Dera Ismail Khan.		Dera Ghazi Khan.		Muzaffargarh.		Crops.
Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	Irrigated.	Un-irrigated.	
1,386	...	1,200	640	556	...	800	...	800	...	...	...	1. Rice (*Oryza sativa*).
774	390	790	304	720	404	916	592	454	426	652	526	2. Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).
1,090	494	948	222	600	400	720	520	800	766	840	700	3. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).
...	...	...	...	...	320	500	440	600	600	380	320	4. Juar (*Sorghum vulgare*).
400	416	258	132	...	386	540	420	600	650	420	400	5. Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).
1,572	722	1,318	396	738	...	784	...	400	...	...	...	6. Maize (*Zea Mays*).
...	...	...	386	...	320	...	480	...	500	520	520	7. Gram (*Cicer arietinum*).
336	314	...	...	...	...	474	320	420	356	260	254	8. Rape seed (*Brassica campestris*).
1,476	...	...	...	942	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	9. Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*).
110	46	114	56	82	74	70	38	62	44	70	46	10. Cotton (*Gossypium* cleaned.

Return showing approximately the average yield in lbs. per acre of the principal crops in the districts of the Central Provinces.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Crops and classes of soil.	Saugar.		Damoh.		Jubbulpur.		Mandla.		Seoni.		Narsinghpur.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
1. Rice (*Oryza sativa*), unhusked broadcast ...	...	700	...	700	...	700	...	80	...	800	...	600
2. " " " " transplanted ...	1,200	...	1,200	...	1,300	...	1,200	...	1,200	...	1,000	...
3. Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)—												
(a) Black soil, classes I and II	...	700	...	700	...	750	...	700	...	750	...	800
(b) " " class III	...	400	...	400	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Average	...	640	...	640	...	700	...	700	...	700	...	740
4. Juar (*Sorghum vulgare*)	...	600	...	600	...	500	...	500	...	500	...	500
Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)—												
(a) Black soil, classes I and II	...	700	...	700	...	700	...	700	...	700	...	800
(b) " " class III	...	400	...	400	...	400	...	400	...	400	...	550
(c) Average	...	600	...	600	...	600	...	600	...	600	...	700
6. Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*)	...	300	...	300	...	300	...	300	...	300	...	300
7. Til (*Sesamum indicum*)	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	200
8. Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*)*	1,500	...	1,500	...	1,500	...	1,500	...	1,500	...	1,500	...
9. Cotton (*Gossypium sp.*) unginned	...	180	...	180	...	180	...	180	..	180	...	180

* Unrefined sugar.

Crops and classes of soil.	Hoshangabad.		Nimar.		Betul.		Chhindwara.		Wardha.		Nagpur.		Chanda.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
1. Rice (*Oriza sativa*) unhusked broadcast.	...	600	...	600	...	600	...	600	...	600	...	700	...	1,000
2. Do. transplanted.	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,200	...	2,000	...
3. Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)—														
(a) Black soil, classes I & II	...	800	950	800	...	800	...	700	...	750	...	750	...	700
(b) " " class III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Average	...	740	950	740	...	740	...	640	...	700	...	700	...	640
4. Juar (*Sorghum vulgare*) ...	...	500	...	600		500	...	500	...	750	...	750	...	500
5. Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)—														
(a) Black soil, classes I & II	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) " " class III ...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Average	...	700	...	600	...	600	...	600	...	700	...	700	...	600
6. Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*)	...	300	...	300	...	300	...	300	...	350	...	350	...	300
7. Til (*Sesamum indicum*) ...	...	200	...	200	...	200	...	200	...	250	...	250	...	300
8. Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*).*	1,500	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	1,800	...	1,800	..	2,800	...
9. Cotton (*Gossypium sp.*) unginned.	...	180	...	210	...	210	...	210	...	240	...	240	...	210

* Unrefined sugar.

Crops and classes of soil.	Bhandara.		Balaghat.		Raipur.		Bilaspur.		Sambalpur.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
1. Rice (*Oryza sativa*), unhusked broadcast.	...	750	...	750	...	700	...	700	...	900
2. Do. transplanted.	1,500	...	1,500	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,500	...
3. Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)—										
(a) Black soil, classes I & II.	...	600	...	700	...	700	...	700	...	700
(b) " " class III.	...	...	...	...	...					
(c) Average.	...	500	...	640	...	700	...	700	..	700
4. Juar (*Sorghum vulgare*).	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)—										
(a) Black soil, classes I & II.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) " " class III.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Average.	...	600	...	600	...	550	...	550	...	600
6. Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*).	...	300	...	300	...	300	...	300	...	300
7. Til (*Sesamum indicum*).	...	200	...	200	...	200	...	200	...	200
8. Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*).*	2,000	...	1,500	...	1,800	...	1,800	...	3,500	...
9. Cotton (*Gossypium sp.*), unginned.	...	180	...	180	...	150	...	150	...	150

* Unrefined sugar.

Return showing approximately the average yield in lbs. per acre of the principal crops in the districts of Burma.

Crops and classes of soil.	Amherst.	Pegu.	Akyab.	Henzada.	Mandalay.		Hanthawaddy.	Bassein.	Prome.	Tharrawaddy.	Thongwa.
	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.
1. Paddy (*Oryza sativa*), Class I	1,074	1,880	1,050	2,250	3,420	...	1,880	2,250	1,786	2,256	2,350
,, ,, Class II	1,880	1,045	1,598	1,074	2,280	...	1,645	1,880	1,504	1,880	2,115
,, ,, Class III	1,175	1,410	.	1,692	1,600	...	1,410	1,645	...	1,410	1,880
,, ,, Class IV	1,034	1,175	...	1,410	...	...	1,175	1,410	...	1,175	1,645
,, ,, Class V	...	940	...	1,175	...	...	...	1,175	...	940	1,410
,, ,, Class VI	...	470	...	...	...	...	...	940	...	...	1,175
,, ,, Class VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	940
Average ...	1,786	1,687	1,833	1,856	2,433	...	1,711	1,569	1,720	1,983	1,909
2. Wheat (*Triticum sativum*) Class I ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,490	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, Class II	...	...	...	..	...	1,860	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, Class III	.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,780	.	...	...	...	...
3. Jun (*Sorghum vulgare*), Class I	...	...	...	...	...	875	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, Class II	...	...	...	..	...	550	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, Class III	...	...	...	...	...	328	...	...	...	...	...
Average ...	...	...	..	...	...	584	...	...	...	...	...
4. Gram (*Cicer arietinum*), Class I	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, Class II	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, Class III	...	...	...	...	...	505	...	...	...	...	...
Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	895	...	...	...	...	...
5. Peas (*Pisum sativum*), Class I	...	...	...	...	...	1,460	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, Class II	...	...	...	...	...	1,220	...	...	...	.	...
,, ,, Class III	...	...	...	...	...	915	...	...	...	...	...
Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,198	...	...	...	...	...
6. Sesame (*Sesamum indicum*), Class I	...	...	...	...	...	740	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, Class II	...	...	...	...	...	405	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, Class III	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...
Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	512	...	...	...	...	...
7. Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*), Class I ..	...	...	...	...	17,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, Class II ...	..	...	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, Class III ...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average ...	...	...	...	...	11,667	...	...	...	...	...	...

The figures against sugar-cane represent weight of cut canes.

Return showing approximately the average yield in lbs. per acre of the principal crops in the districts of Ajmere, Coorg, and Berar.

	Crops.	Ajmere.		Merwara.	
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
AJMERE-MERWARA.	1. Rice (*Oryza sativa*)	480	...	203	...
	2. Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)	750	200	530	...
	3. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)	1,000	300	562	50
	4. Juar (*Sorghum vulgare*)	...	250	...	183
	5. Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	...	250	...	135
	6. Maize (*Zea Mays*)	850	250	624	198
	7. Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)	...	300	...	446
	8. Moong (*Phaseolus Mungo*)	...	350	...	137
	9. Moth (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*)	...	350	...	162
	10. Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*)	375	125	...	...
	11. Til (*Sesamum indicum*)	375	125	...	105
	12. Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*)	...	650	868	...
	13. Cleaned Cotton (*Gossypium sp.*)	200	65	...	...
	14. Cotton (*Gossypium sp.*)	650	200	280	80
	15. Tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum and N. rustica*)	1,000	...	...	76
	16. Wheat and Barley (mixed)	750	300	510	140

	Crops.	Coorg.	
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
COORG.	1. Rice (*Oryza sativa*)	...	2,170
	2. Coffee (*Coffe aarabica*)	...	242

	Crops.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Melghat.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.
		Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.
BERAR.	1. Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)	338	263	350	132	225	354	185
	2. Juar (*Sorghum vulgare*)	314	200	409	260	225	377	192
	3. Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	97	135	189	105	116	43	72
	4 Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)	188	217	272	164	168	153	207
	5. Tur (*Cajanus indicus*)	203	296	415	158	140	126	217
	6. Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*)	195	212	197	76	159	254	172
	7. Til or Gingelly (*Sesamum indicum*)	125	169	200	104	102	111	84
	8. Cotton (*Gossypium sp.*)	51	39	41	48	25	48	26
	9. Kurdi (*Carthamus tinctorius*)	139	118	138	80	152	42	99

Return showing approximately the average yield in lbs. per acre of the principal crops in the districts of Mysore.

Crops and classes of soil.		Kolar.		Mysore.		Hassan.		Shimoga.		Kadur.		Chitaldrug.	
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated
1. Rice (*Oryza sativa*).	Class I	2,800	...	2,633	...	2,277	330	2,220	1,054	1,440	...	2,000	...
	,, II	1,900	...	1,950	...	1,578	107	1,629	788	900	...	1,500	...
	,, III	1,120	...	1,258	...	857	115	1,211	517	600	...	1,000	...
	Average	1,900	...	1,947	...	1,571	214	1,687	786	980	...	1,500	...
2. Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).	Class I	580	...	...	325	180	...	...	...	2,400	2,400	...	500
	,, II	380	...	...	206	90	...	...	...	1,800	1,800	...	400
	,, III	180	...	...	150	40	...	...	...	900	900	...	250
	Average	380	...	...	227	103	...	...	360	1,700	1,700	...	383
3. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).	Class I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...
	,, II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
	,, III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
	Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	...
4. Juar (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Class I	...	960	...	742	1,200	634	...	1,134	...	640	1,200	1,000
	,, II	...	640	...	536	800	421	...	442	...	480	800	750
	,, III	...	320	...	315	400	236	...	384	...	240	600	500
	Average	...	640	...	531	800	430	...	658	...	453	867	750
5. Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Class I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
	,, II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
	,, III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
	Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333
. Maize (*Zea Mays*)	Class I	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, II	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, III	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Class I	...	1,700	...	944	533	926	...	1,017	...	2,400	1,300	1,200
	,, II	...	1,360	...	619	350	659	...	756	...	1,600	1,000	1,000
	,, III	...	1,020	...	397	205	331	...	503	...	1,120	800	700
	Average	...	1,360	...	653	363	639	...	759	...	1,707	1,033	967
8. Horse gram (*Dolichos biflorus*)	Class I	...	1,200	...	416	...	300	...	555	...	640	...	400
	,, II	...	800	...	282	...	210	...	414	...	320	...	300
	,, III	...	400	...	150	...	117	...	310	...	160	...	200
	Average	...	800	...	283	...	232	...	426	...	373	...	300
9. Bengalgram (*Cicer arietinum*)	Class I	...	1,440	...	298	250	321	...	329	...	720	...	500
	,, II	...	1,080	...	207	191	155	...	213	...	480	...	300
	,, III	...	720	...	145	115	84	...	168	...	240	...	200
	Average	...	1,080	...	217	185	187	...	235	...	480	...	333
10. Black gram ... (*Phaseolus Mungo var: radiatus*).	Class I	...	1,140	...	...	282	237	...	353	...	...	400	300
	,, II	...	760	...	...	102	177	...	242	...	...	300	200
	,, III	...	380	...	...	96	77	...	240	...	...	150	12[illegible]
	Average	...	760	...	...	180	164	...	281	...	...	283	207
11. Green gram ... (*Phaseolus Mungo*)	Class I	...	1,080	...	...	242	265	...	329	...	...	300	165
	,, II	...	720	...	...	124	147	...	199	...	...	200	121
	,, III	...	360	...	...	52	89	...	120	...	...	110	170
	Average	...	720	...	...	130	167	...	216	...	...	203	115

MY SORE.

Return showing approximately the average yield in lbs. per acre of the principal crops in the districts of Mysore.

MYSORE.

Crops and classes of soil.	Kolar.		Mysore.		Hassan.		Shimoga.		Kadur.		Chitaldrug.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated
12. Til (*Sesamum indicum*). Class I	..	840	...	207	230	330	...	...	...	600	...	400
" II	...	560	...	187	117	180	...	...	...	300	...	300
" III	...	280	...	110	33	90	...	...	...	150	...	200
Average	..	560	...	198	127	206	...	...	...	350	...	300
13. Hutchellu or inferior Til (*Sesamum indicum*). Class I	...	900	...	...	200	208	...	454	...	...	...	273
" II	...	600	...	...	190	107	...	298	...	...	...	210
" III	...	300	...	...	20	61	...	209	...	...	...	133
Average	...	600	...	...	107	125	...	320	...	...	...	205
14. Castor (*Ricinus communis*) seeds. Class I	...	300	...	288	...	479	...	150	...	960	...	400
" II	...	190	...	200	...	321	...	112	...	480	...	300
" III	...	80	...	111	...	161	...	86	...	320	...	200
Average	...	190	...	200	...	320	...	116	...	587	...	300
15. Groundnut (*Arachis hypogæa*). Class I	...	640	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" II	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" III	...	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
16. Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*). Class I	4,800	...	6,000	...	3,768	..	1,447*	...	...	...	2,400	...
" II	3,600	...	4,000	...	2,736	...	1,037	...	...	...	2,000	...
" III	2,400	...	3,000	...	1,628	...	688	...	...	...	1,600	...
Average	3,600	...	4,333	...	2,711	...	1,057	...	...	...	2,067	...
17. Cotton (*Gossypium, sp*). Class I	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	134	...	50	..	48
" II	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	70	...	42	...	36
" III	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	42	...	28	...	24
Average	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	82	...	42	...	36
18. Coffee (*Coffea arabica*). Class I	...	...	...	...	...	490	...	...	...	308	...	...
" II	...	...	...	...	...	332	...	...	...	224	...	...
" III	...	...	...	...	...	192	...	...	...	140	...	...
Average	...	...	...	..	...	338	...	21	...	224	...	...
19. Tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum and N. rustica*). Class I	500	...	480	...	...	292	...	...	...	...	288	200
" II	380	...	360	...	...	184	...	...	...	...	200	150
" III	200	..	240	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	160	100
Average	380	...	360	...	...	199	...	...	...	...	216	150
20. Coconnut (*Cocos nucifera*). Class I	...	...	...	...	514	720	...	...	...	...	...	...
" II	...	...	...	...	402	602	...	...	...	...	...	...
" III	...	...	..	...	332	467	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	...	...	...	...	416	599	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Areca nut (*Areca catechu*). Class I	...	...	...	...	398	...	...	...	700	...	720	...
" II	...	...	...	...	318	...	...	...	560	...	500	...
" III	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	280	...	350	...
Average	...	...	...	...	292	...	...	...	513	...	523	...
22. Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*.) Class I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
" II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
" III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300

* Unrefined sugar.

Memorandum descriptive of the experiments and other data from which the statistics embodied in the foregoing Return have been computed.

MADRAS.

The return shows, for typical districts, the average outturn of principal food-grains as determined at the time of settlement. No data are available regarding the outturn obtained from irrigated crops in the Godavari and Kistna deltas, as no crop experiments were made on the irrigated land in the delta taluks, as that land was assessed at dry rates. Mr. Wilson, who had a thorough knowledge of the districts, calculated that the outturn for delta taluks might be taken at 50 and 25 per cent. higher than that determined after careful experiments for the respective upland portions of the districts. The average for the delta portion may therefore be taken at 1,950 ℔. per acre for the Godavari and 1,875 ℔. for the Kistna. For South Arcot and Madura no actual crop experiments were made, but the settlement averages obtained in the neighbouring settled districts were adopted for the corresponding soils. Omitting these two districts, the averages shown in the statement are based on numerous crop experiments specially made for all soils, by the Revenue subordinates and by trained classifiers attached to the Settlement Department; and the results are as accurate as they can be expected to be. The results of the experiments have been worked out for the gross area of each class and sort of soil, but have been shown in three classes for the purpose of the Government of India statement; those of the superior soils being placed in the 1st group, of the inferior soils in the 3rd, and those of soils of medium quality in class II. Owing to varying conditions in different districts, the same soils of the settlement classification cannot well be thrown into the same class in all the districts, but the resulting averages may be accepted as fairly correct. The averages for the districts represent the average produce of all soils put together*; these alone can be utilised in estimating the annual outturn on the method suggested by the Statistical Conference of 1883, as it is impossible to determine for any one year the areas of land of different descriptions or classes of soil that may be sown. For the Tanjore delta, the averages are based on the experiments carried out recently in the course of the operations preparatory to the introduction of the new settlement in that district.

BOMBAY AND SINDH.

The statement for the Bombay Presidency proper has been compiled on the basis of certain staadard outturns prepared in 1884 for the purpose of estimating the produce of harvest. These standards were formulated by a committee appointed by the Government of Bombay upon a full consideration of all the available sources of information existing at the time, including the results of ten years' crop cuttings. Systematic crop cutting experiments, the records of which are scrutinized with great care by the Land Records and Agricultural Department, have since then been regularly carried out and ledgered year by year and in some respects they confirm the standards of 1884; but in others they indicate that those estimates must be accepted with caution. But the experiments are not yet sufficiently numerous or complete to supply information for the principal crops of each district which would justify a general revision of the standards of 1884, and these are still accepted as the best index of outturns at present forthcoming.

In Sindh there have been no regular crop experiments, and the figures have been compiled from the following sources :—

Naushahro, Hyderabad District.—Sindh Gazetteer, page 573.

Tando Mohammad Khan, Hyderabad District.—Ibid, page 631.

Larkhana, Shikarpur District.—Ibid, page 493.

Sehwan, Karachi District.—Colonel Hay's Report on the Settlement of the Local Sehwan Taluka, 1876.

Experimental Farm, Hyderabad.—Farm Report for 1884-85, pages 50 and 51.

BENGAL.

There being at present no village agency in Bengal for the compilation of trustworthy agricultural statistics and no regular system for ascertaining the yield of crops, the figures in the return have no pretensions to accuracy and must be taken as rough approximations. They are based upon existing sources of information as explained in the following memorandum by the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

RICE.

(1). *General remarks.*—Rice is a "principal crop" in every district of these provinces. In the absence of any single authoritative source of information as to the average outturn of clean rice to the acre in each district of Bengal, the statistics and estimates given in the reports noted in the margin have been consulted, and averages computed from those which are considered most trustworthy. As has been pointed out in the forwarding letter, accuracy is not claimed for these figures, or for the figures given in the accompanying return, with regard to other crops. In some cases the figures may be approximations to the truth, but in other cases they are altogether doubtful.

1. Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply and Famine Relief of Bihar and Bengal" published in 1876.
2. Lieutenant Otley's "Note on Rice Statistics," written in the year 1878.
3. Report on the Tenancy Bill, 1889, Volume II.
4. Irrigation Reports of the Public Works Department.
5. Mr. Luson's Note on Experiments made in Bihar, written in 1888-89.
6. Board's Return 41 B. of the year 1868-69. (But this return does not distinguish between husked and unhusked rice, and some of the figures given in it are obviously incorrect.)
7. Hunter's Statistical Account of Districts.
8. Journals of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India.

(2). Estimates of rice outturn per acre for Bankura, Birbhum, Murshidadad, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Saran, Champaran, Monghyr and Bhágalpur have been obtained from Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply." The averages given by Mr. MacDonnell were arrived at from a consideration of figures specially obtained from Collectors, from enquiries made in specimen areas, from the figures given by Lieutenant Otley in his "Note on Rice Statistics," and from a consultation of all available sources of information. Mr. MacDonnell's averages may be regarded therefore as being up to the present date the most trustworthy figures available as to rice outturn, excepting those districts where, for test purposes, actual weighments have since been made with due care and attention.

(3). In consideration of the average yield of rice entered against each district, it must be remembered that in all districts, two main kinds of rice are grown, *viz.*, winter or *aman* and *aus* or bhadoi; and that in some districts a third kind, *viz.*, *boro*, is grown. The average yield to the acre for a district depends, first, upon the average yield of each kind of rice, and, secondly, upon the proportion which each kind of rice crop bears to the whole rice crop of the district. It has been usual in this Department to assume for the whole of these Provinces an average yield to the acre of 15 maunds of clean rice from the *aman* crop and 10 maunds from the *aus* or bhadoi crop.

Remarks on outturn of rice per acre shown against particular districts.

Burdwan.—Mr. Otley gives 15 to 24 maunds of paddy as the average outturn per acre. This is equivalent to 9½ to 15 maunds of rice, or (if the difference be halved), say, 1,000 lb. to the acre. Mr. A. C. Sen, C.S., on page XL of his report on the Agriculture of Burdwan, gives higher figures. Considering the figures estimated for adjoining districts, it has been thought proper to take 13 maunds, or 1,066 lb.

Bankura.—See page 318 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply."

Birbhum.—See page 305 read with pages 317 and 318 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply."

Midnapore.—The average for Midnapore is based on consideration of the average outturns assigned to other districts, and on results reported in the Agri-Horticultural Society's journals. In the Board's selections of the Jellamutha and Majnamutha records, 1,555 lb. was reported as the average outturn, but this figure was rejected as being too high. Mr. Otley put the average outturn at from 21 to 36 maunds of paddy.

Hooghly.—Mr. Otley says "average 24 to 30 maunds of paddy," say, 27 maunds of paddy, or 17 maunds of clean rice, or 1,394 lb., which seems to be high considering the averages of adjoining districts, even after allowing for the alleged exceptional fertility of Hooghly. Mr. B. C. Basu says that the practice of manuring paddy land with oil-cake is found only in Hooghly.

24-Parganas.—Mr. Otley says "average 15 to 27 maunds of paddy," say, 21 maunds of paddy, or 13 maunds of rice, or 1,066 lb.

Khulna.—1,066lb. entered, the district being similar to the 24-Parganas.

Nadia.—Mr. Otley says "20 maunds of paddy." This would give 12½ maunds of rice or 1,025lb.

Jessore.—1,066lb. The same average is taken as for the 24-Parganas and Khulna.

Murshidabad.—1,230lb. See page 262 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply." This appears to be high in comparison with neighbouring districts. The average of 20 experiments made by Babu Parbati Charan Nag in this district gave 4 maunds 30 seers to the standard bigha, or, say, 1,168lb. to the acre. See page 603 of Volume II of Bengal Government Report on Tenancy Bill.

Dinajpur.—See page 216 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply."

Rajshahi.—Mr. Otley says "27 to 33 maunds of paddy." This seems to be too high. Board's Return No. XLI for 1868-69 says 1,200lb., and this estimate has been entered.

Rangpur.—See page 233 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply."

Bogra.—14¼ maunds or 1,189.lb of rice taken as representating the estimate of 4 maunds 34 seers shown on page 603 of Volume II of the Report on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. This estimate was made by Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.S., on information gathered chiefly in the Government estates of Jaipur.

Pabna.—960lb. taken from Board's Return No. XLI for 1868-69.

Darjeeling.—943lb. given in Board's Return No. XLIB, for 1868-69.

Jalpaiguri.—No trustworthy information available.

Dacca.—11¼ maunds of rice is estimated in the Agri-Horticultural Society's journal. Board's Return No. XLI for 1868-69 shows 480lb. to 880lb. On page 33 of Mr. Ambica Charan Sen's Report on the Dacca District, the yield for the various kinds of paddy is stated as 3 to 12 maunds a bigha, say, 9 to 36 maunds an acre; but this is of unhusked grain. It is difficult to strike an average on this. The estimate of 984lb. is offered with much caution.

Faridpur.—960lb. taken from Board's Return No. XLI of 1868-69.

Backergunge.—1,280lb. taken from Board's Return No. XLI of 1868-69. No reason is known why the Backergunge estimate should be so much higher than that of adjoining districts.

Mymensingh.—Board's Return No. XLI of 1868-69 gives 800lb. The Agri-Horticultural Society's journals give 9 to 11 maunds. Ten maunds, or 820lb., have been taken therefore.

Tippera.—The Agri-Horticultural Society's journals give 9 to 15 maunds. Twelve maunds, or 984lb., have been taken therefore.

Noakhali.—Board's Return No. XLI of 1868-69 gives 1,600lb., but is uncertain whether this means rice or paddy. As no other information is available, it is thought best to enter "not known."

Chittagong.—The Agri-Horticultural Society's journals give 18 to 21 maunds of paddy, or 11 to 13 maunds of rice. Twelve maunds, or 984lb., have been taken.

Patna.—In default of other information as to the average for the whole district, 984lb. has been taken, being the same outturn as reckoned by Mr. MacDonnell for Gaya and Shahabad. For irrigated lands in the Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad districts, the figures given are taken from Mr. Luson's note, dated 4th February 1889, giving the result of weighments made of first class crops on lands regularly irrigated from canals, in the Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad districts. In 222 experiments made with transplanted *aghani dhan*, a yield averaging about 33 maunds of paddy was got. Thirty-three maunds of paddy are equivalent to about 21¼ maunds of rice, or 1,763lb, which has been entered against the heading 1st class irrigated lands for these three districts. Against the head "average for irrigated lands" for these three districts, Mr. Luson's estimate of $12\frac{7}{10}$ maunds, or 1,022lb., for the average irrigated crop of 1888-89, shown on page 34 of the Public Works Department Irrigation Report for 1888-89, has been accepted. But it is observed that the average of experiments from 1880-81 to 1887-88 gives $16\frac{6}{10}$ maunds of paddy, or only 833lb., of rice.

Gaya.—See page 116 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply." See also above under "Patna."

Shahabad.—See page 7 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply." See also above under "Patna."

Darbhanga.—1,066lb. has been taken, or 13⅓ maunds, on consideration of the figures on page 57 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply."

Muzaffarpur.—984lb., or 12 maunds have been taken on consideration of the figures on pages 81-82 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grains."

Saran.—See page 32 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply."

Champaran.—See page 100 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply."

Monghyr.—See page 170 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply."

Bhagalpur.—See pages 150 to 151 of Mr. MacDonnell's "Food-grain Supply."

Purnea.—No information available on which an average for the district can be struck.

Malda.—Mr. Otley says: "The ordinary outturn of paddy per acre is 36 to 39 maunds." This would be equal to over 23 maunds of rice, which is clearly too much. The outturn for this district is therefore left blank.

Sonthal Parganas.—No trustworthy information available.

Cuttack.—902lb. is the estimate made by Mr. N. N. Banerji, Assistant to the Director, in his Agricultural Report on Cuttack, which is now passing through the Press. Mr. Otley gave 15 maunds of paddy, *i.e.*, about 9½ maunds. The average outturn of irrigated crops in the three Orissa districts shown in the Provisional Return is based upon the figures given on page 31 of the Orissa Canals Appendix to the Public Works Department Irrigation Report for 1885-86. The averages for the five years, 1880—85, there shown, give a quinquennial average of 20·40 maunds of paddy to the acre of irrigated land, equivalent to 12¾ maunds of rice, or 1,045lb. The figures returned for the same years for unirrigated land give an average of 16·66 maunds of paddy, or $10\frac{5}{7}$ maunds, *i.e.*, 854lb. of rice.

Balasore.—902lb. estimated, as it is likely that the yield approximates to that of Cuttack. Board's Return No. XLI of 1868-69 gives 800lb.

Puri.—902lb. on page 206 of Volume II of the Selections from the correspondence relating to the settlement of Khurda. The Settlement Officer in his letter, dated January 1883, gives 12 maunds as the average outturn in Khurda; but Khurda is probably on the whole more fertile than the rest of the district, and 11 maunds, or 902lb., have accordingly been taken as the district average.

Hazáribágh.—Not known.

Lohardaga.—In his report on the agriculture of Lohardaga, written in 1890, Mr. B. C. Basu says (page 60) that 10 maunds of paddy is the average yield. This represents 6¼ maunds of clean rice, or 512lb. This is practically the same outturn as was reported by Mr. F. A. Slack, C.S., in his report written in 1888 on the settlement of the estate of the Maharaja of Chota Nagpur (see page 36 of the report).

Palamau.—The Lohardaga estimate has been taken.

Manbhum and Singhbhum.—No trustworthy information available.

Wheat.

Average yields of wheat to the acre have been shown in the Provisional Return in the case of districts in which the area cultivated nearly comes up to or exceeds 10,000 acres. On a consideration of the figures given in Mr Finucane's Report on Wheat, No. 391T., dated 7th July 1886, and the figures given in the Report on the Wheat Production and Trade of India, published by the Government of India in 1888, an estimate of 10½ maunds, or 861lb., to the acre, has been taken for the five Bengal districts, *viz.*, Nadia, Murshidabad, Dinajpur, Rajshahi, and Pabna, under which wheat is shewn as a principal crop, and 12 maunds to the acre for the Bihar districts. The average outturn depends very much on the extent to which this crop is irrigated and manured. On page 36 of his Settlement Report for Chota Nagpur, Mr. F. A. Slack shows 5½ maunds (nearly) or 451lb., as the average yield of wheat to the acre; and this estimate has accordingly been entered under Lohardaga.

Sugar.

Sugarcane is an important crop in nearly every district of these provinces. The existing statistics of sugar cultivation and production were considered in correspondence which passed between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal in 1888-89. A reference to that correspondence will show that the district estimates of outturn of sugar are open to much doubt. Thirty maunds or 22 cwt. (equivalent to 2,684lb.) of *gur* or unrefined sugar has been taken as the average outturn in Bengal (paragraph 11 of Statistical Department note, dated 25th July 1888). The Government of India estimated 20 cwt. or 1 ton as the outturn of coarse sugar per acre (paragraph 2 of Revenue and Agricultural Department

Resolution of 20th March 1889); but this estimate included sugar plants of all kinds. For particular districts of these provinces the most trustworthy statistics which are known to me are those shown on page 607 of Volume II of the Bengal Government Report on the Tenancy Bill of 1883. In his letter No. 111, dated 31st March 183, there printed, Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.S., reported that he had obtained an average outturn of 33 cwt. to the acre on the Jaipur estate in Bogra, and he compares this result with a yield of 23 cwt. obtained by Messrs. Thomson and Mylne in Shahabad.

Cotton.

Midnapore.—147lb. to an acre. So shown in a statement submitted to the Government of India by the Bengal Government in the Financial Department in 1875.

All the other figures entered against cotton are taken from the Appendix to Bengal Government letter No. 3573, dated 13th November 1876.

Jute.

On page 36 of Babu Hem Chandra Kerr's report on the cultivation and trade in jute published in 1877, six maunds per bigha is taken as the average outturn for the large jute-growing districts. This is equivalent to about 18 maunds, or, say 1,500lb., to the acre. This estimate has been taken for all the Bengal districts. With reference to the estimate shown against Manbhum on the same page of the report cited, 750lb. has been roughly estimated as the outturn in Manbhum.

Indigo.

On page 23 of his Pamphlet on Indigo, Dr. Watt takes the outturn of indigo as 10 to 12lb. an acre in Bengal, and 20lb. an acre in Bihar. 12lb. and 20lb. have been taken respectively for all the Bengal districts, and for all the Bihar districts in which indigo is an important crop.

Tea.

The district outturns are those shown in the Appendix to Revenue Department letter No. 304 Agri., dated 7th August 1891, which agree with those published on page 132 of the Bengal General Administration Report for 1890-91.

Tobacco.

In the report on cultivation and curing of tobacco in Bengal, submitted to the Government of India, with Bengal Government letter No. 3725, dated 29th December 1874, it was stated (paragraph 4 of the Report) that while under ordinary cultivation the yield per acre varies from 2 or 3 maunds to 6 or 7 maunds, the return under high cultivation may be from 10 to 30 or even 40 maunds. For districts in which tobacco is a principal crop, as returned in the Agricultural statistics published in 1891, the outturns shown in Appendix A to the Report of 1874 above quoted have been shown.

Cinchona.

The estimate of 158lb. per acre has been kindly supplied by Dr. Prain.

Opium.

The figures entered for opium show the average outturn per standard acre of opium for the ten years (1881-82 to 1890-91). They have been compiled from the Opium Administration Report for 1890-91. As no separate figure is given for Darbhanga, the outturn for Muzaffarpur has been entered under it.

Ganja.

The estimate of 824lb. is obtained by taking the average of the estimated yield for the six years 1885—91 shown on page 34 of the Excise Administration Report for 1890-91.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

All estimates of outturn are based on experiments carried out or enquiries made by Settlement officers.

The results of these experiments and enquiries have been checked by a reference to—

(1) the estimates made by the Famine Commission ;

(2) the information given in "Field and Garden" crops;

(3) the standards used in forecasting the outturn of special crops such as wheat and oil-seeds ;

(4) the estimates in gazetteers which are sometimes based on data other than those given in the settlement report;

(5) the results of experiments subsequently made, as for example, at the Government Farm, Cawnpore.

The information given in settlement reports is in some cases based on actual experiments ; in others it is derived from enquiries from the cultivators and landlords, or from the accounts of large estates in which returns of produce had been kept. In Muzaffarnagar, Moradabad, Mainpuri, Cawnpore, Fatehpur Lucknow, and Hardoi actual weighments of grain were made; in Aligarh, Bijnor, Shahjahanpur, Allahabad, Hamirpur, Lalitpur, Azamgarh, Kumaon, Sitapur and Gonda the system of enquiry was followed.

In the Meerut Division the estimates now made are based chiefly on returns for the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr and Aligarh.

In Rohilkhand we have the results of the very careful and extensive experiments carried out by Mr. Moens when Settlement Officer of Bareilly, as well as the record of enquires on experiments in Bijnor, Budaun, Moradabad and Shahjahanpur. For the Agra Division information is available only for the Doab districts of Mainpuri and Etawah; there are unfortunately no materials for estimates of outturn in the trans-Jumna tracts of Agra and Muttra. For the Allahabad division Mr. Wright's memorandum on agriculture in Cawnpore furnishes valuable information, and the enquiries of the Settlement Officers in Allahabad and Fatehpur afford sufficient materials for the districts in the Doab. For the Bundelkhund districts the only information is found in the Settlement Reports of Hamirpur and Lalitpur, and it does not appear to be very reliable.

For the districts that now form the Benares division no information of the results of special experiments or enquiries is available; but for the adjoining and somewhat similar districts of Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, and Basti information is available in the Settlement Reports.

For the hill districts the information is obtained from "Field and Garden crops," or from enquiries made by Sir Henry Ramsay.

In Oudh the estimates are framed on a consideration of the results of experiments conducted or enquiries made by the Settlement Officers in Lucknow, Sitapur, Hardoi, Kheri, Fyzabad, Gonda, Bahraich, Sultanpur and Bara Banki.

For special crops information has been obtained from the results of special investigations. The produce of tea is estimated from the annual returns furnished by tea growers. A special enquiry as to the outturn of sugarcane juice was made in 1882-83, and the results were reported to Government and have now been utilised.

ASSAM.

The statistics represent averages computed from the published returns of crop cuttings for periods varying from one to ten years. In the case of cotton the figures are derived from weighments made in 1883-84, since which date no experiments have been made with this crop owing to the difficulties attending the actual picking and weighing of the produce under personal supervision.

Crop cuttings are made annually for small typical areas by officials not below the rank of Mauzadar (principal revenue official of a circle of villages) or head constable. The crop is cut, threshed and weighed in the presence of the official conducting the experiment by whom the character of the cultivation (broad-cast or transplanted) appearance of the crop and other matters affecting the outturn are noted. The results are analysed in the office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and those which appear untrustworthy or faulty are eliminated.

PUNJAB.

The statistics exhibited have been derived from the following sources :—

Hissar	...	Preliminary Assessment Report.
Rohtak	...	Assessment Report of Tehsil Rohtak.
Gurgaon	...	Settlement Report, page 64, *et. seq.*
Delhi	...	Appendix II, and paragraph 40 of Delhi Settlement Report.
Karnal	...	Assessment Reports of several Tehsils of Karnal.
Umballa	...	Assessment Reports of Umballa and Jagadhari.
Kangra	...	Assessment Reports of Palam, Kulu, Waziri, Lahaul and Banchal.
Hoshiarpur	...	Assessment Reports of several Tehsils of Hoshiarpur.
Jullundhar	...	Revised Settlement Report, Appendix V.
Ludhiana	...	Settlement Report, Appendix IV.
Firozepur	...	Assessment Reports of several Tehsils of Firozepur.
Multan	...	Settlement Report, Appendix D.
Jhang	...	Settlement Report, pgge 153.
Montgomery	...	Dipalpur Assessment Report, page 32.
Lahore	...	Assessment, Tehsil Kasur, page III.
Amritsar	...	Assessment Tehsil Taran Taran, page 82.
Gurdaspur	...	Assessment Reports of several Tehsils of Gurdaspur.
Sialkot	...	Assessment Report of Daska Tehsil.
Gujrat	...	Assessment Reports, Tehsils Phalia and Gujrat.
Gujranwala	...	Assessment Report, Tehsil Gujranwala.
Shahpur	...	Assessment Report, Bhera and Khushab.
Jhelum	...	Assessment Report, Jhelum District.
Rawalpindi	...	Assessment Report, Tehsil Attock, Appendix IV (2).
Hazara	...	Settlement Report, page 202.
Peshawar	...	Settlement Report, Appendix IV, Form D.
Kohat	...	Settlement Report, Appendix VIII.
Bannu	...	Assessment Reports of several Tehsils of Bannu.
Dera Ismail Khan	...	Settlement Report, page 350.
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	Settlement Report, page CXVII.
Muzaffargarh	...	Assessment Reports of Alipur and Sanawan.

The statistics for wheat, rape-seed and cotton have been worked out from the forecast reports of these crops published by the Agricultural Department. The figures represent the total yield since 1886-87 divided by the total area.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The data on which the figures entered in the return are based are discussed in the following memorandum by the Director of the Land Records and Agricultural Department, Central Provinces, on the crop experiments which were made during the four years 1884-85 to 1887-88:—

As four years have elapsed since the initiation of crop experiments under the orders issued in Revenue Book Circular III—2, dated 19th April 1884 (as modified by Revenue Book Circular III—10, dated 4th November 1885), it will be convenient to summarize and review the results and see what bearing they have on the important question of the average outturn of the land.

2. The results of each year's experiments have been regularly compiled in my office according to soils, an average having been struck each year for the results obtained for each crop on each soil. An examination of the returns has shown, however, that the experimenting officer's judgment as to the soil cannot be at all depended upon. It is indeed very difficult to class land by soil without a special training. I have hence in most cases adopt no distinction except the very broad one between a *good* and a *poor* soil, including in the former class such soils as *mar*, *kabar*, *mund*, and in the latter class soils of which *patarua*, *sahara* and *khardi* are typical.

3. A further defect in the statistics is that a large number of the experiments obviously do not represent an average, but were made on fields selected as bearing a maximum or a minimum crop. The importance of using great care in the selection of fields and of limiting experiments to those which apparently bore an average crop of their class was insisted upon in my letter No. 1910-A., dated 10th December 1886; and instructions to this effect have now again been issued. I have moreover personally pointed out to a large number of officers the necessity for care in this matter. Better results may be expected in future. But the utility of the figures now under review suffers greatly from the failure of experimenting officers in the past to appreciate the fact that a single experiment made with an average crop yields much more valuable results than a very large number made with crops selected at random.

4. In my letter No. 1910-A, dated 10th December 1886, I also pointed out the desirability of the experimenting officer giving, in the case of each crop cut by him, an estimate in annas per rupee of the extent to which it exceeded or fell short of a *standard average* for its class of soil. These instructions have not always been followed, and the anna estimates which have been given are plainly so incorrect that they cannot possibly be adopted for the purpose of calculating from each year's cuttings the amount of a standard average outturn—which was the object I had in view. But though I have been unable to adopt "the anna estimates" for purposes of such calculation, they may be usefully taken (when checked by the anna estimates for the district as a whole, given in the annual Revenue report) as an indication of the *general character* of the crop. I have used the letters A, B, C and D to indicate the general character of the crop as locally reported.

A=a local estimate of from 16 to 13 annas and indicates that the crop can be regarded *as a full average.*

B=a local estimate of from 13 to 10 annas, or, say, one quarter less than a full average.

C=a local estimate of from 10 to 7 annas, or, say, one-third less than a full average.

D=a local estimate of less than 7 annas, or, say, one-half or less of a full average.

AA=a local estimate of over 16 annas and means that the crop was a bumper one.

5. It may be remarked here that it will be well, in future, in compiling the results of these experiments, to give details of the outturns obtained in each case and not to strike an average. Very frequently more can be learnt from a series of figures than from a single average struck on them.

6. The object now in view is to see what light the results of these experiments throw on the outturn figures which should be accepted to represent "anna estimates;" and before going further it will be well to settle what precisely the standard or 16 anna outturn is to be taken to mean. Previously to 1885, 12 annas was taken to represent an *average crop*, and there is no doubt that this was in accord with the ideas of the people. By a 16 anna crop they understand a full, though not abnormally full crop. An "average" crop is an abstraction which they can with difficulty realize, and in describing the condition of the crops they always refer to a full crop as the standard for comparison. For the purpose of our statistical returns an average has always been taken as the basis for comparison, and hence our

figure for reference was roughly taken as 12 annas. As a matter of fact, a crop described as a 12 anna crop is of about average productiveness. Now, however, under the orders conveyed in Government of India's Circular No. 129-A, dated 6th November 1885, 16 annas and not 12 annas is to be taken to represent the standard. This change will involve that we shall according to our reports only get as much as an average in about one year out of three and will bring us to absurd conclusions. The only way out of the difficulty is to raise the standard, taking an average to mean a "full average." This expression is certainly not exact or felicitous, but bears a meaning which is tolerably well understood. It implies something beyond a bare average, and may be taken to represent an average in the calculation of which seasons of abnormal circumstances are excluded. In this sense it approaches very nearly to the ordinary conception of a normally good crop, and it is indeed only if taken in this sense that we can hope for any approach to accuracy in commuting annas per rupee into actual amounts of outturn. I therefore take 16 annas to mean an ordinary full crop, and as in the following tables the letter A is used as equivalent to local estimates of from 13 to 16 annas, the 16 anna outturns will represent the value of A. It is to be added that the outturn factors which are now used are those appended to Revenue Book Circualr III—2, dated 19th April 1884. They were compiled by me mainly from information given in Settlement reports. They represent average or (as then stated) 12 anna outturns taking into consideration all classes of soil.

7. Wheat, linseed, rice, juari, gram, til and sugar-cane crops cover as much as 78 per cent. of the total cropped area of the Provinces. I will briefly comment on each in turn and contrast the outturns with those now accepted as the standard.

Wheat.

8. *Wheat.*—The present standard outturns are—

	lbs. per acre.
Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni	600
Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Nimar...	640
Betul, Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur	540
Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat	480
Raipur, Bilaspur	560

A glance at the annexed table will show that in the north of the Provinces (mainly owing to rust) three out of the four wheat crops have been unfavourable, and the outturns are, therefore, abnormally low.

The districts in which the largest number of experiments have been made are Damoh, Narsinghpur, Nimar, Wardha and Raipur; and it fortunately happens that these districts are typical. Taking first of all *good soils*, the 70 experiments in Damoh certainly warrant the adoption of an outturn factor of 700 lbs. per acre for that district. A factor of 800 lbs. seems justified by the result of 69 experiments in the Narsinghpur district, and a similar one, by the result of 47 experiments, in Nimar. For Wardha and Nagpur a factor of lbs. may be based on the results of 41 experiments in the two districts.

The results obtained since 1884 on the Nagpur Farm are of course much in point. I give below the average outturn of each year calculated in two ways. One set of figures (A) gives the average gathered from a certain *particular area* of the Farm which I have selected as typical. The other set (B) gives the average struck on those crops of each year which are taken as normal and were not affected by experiments either for good or for bad.

Year.	A.		B.	
	Area.	Average outturn per acre.	Area.	Average outturn per acre.
	Acres.	lbs.	Acres.	lbs.
1884-85	6·40	621	6·25	650
1885-86	9·39	477	7·71	542
1886-87	14·37	697	15·95	734
1887-88	7·65	721	6·71	768

A factor of, at the very least, 750 lb. may be adopted on the results of 129 experiments in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts.

In adopting factors for districts, I have had regard to the above figures as well as to the results of local experiments which are in many cases very few in number. It is to be remarked here that the reason why the factors adopted for hilly and comparatively backward districts like Mandla, Seoni and Chhindwara so nearly approach those for valley districts in which a large proportion of the area under wheat is embanked, is that in the former a much larger proportion of the area is newly broken. The difference between the produce of fresh land and that of land which has been long cultivated is very striking, and the distinction is regarded by the people as of first importance. The outturn which I propose to adopt as the standard for good land is entered in the case of each district in small type.

9. The experiments which have been made on the soils classed as poor are very few in number, as indeed wheat is comparatively little grown in these soils. Such soil statistics as are given in the reports of last Settlement afford very little clue to the distribution of the wheat crop over the various classes into which land was thrown, but they bear out the conclusion to which local experience leads, that the amount of wheat grown on poor land forms a very small portion of the whole. In Damoh and Seoni, for instance, only 11 per cent. of the area *capable of bearing wheat* is returned as poor land ; in Hoshangabad the percentage is only 17, and in Wardha and Nagpur, 20. I should not say that the share of the wheat area which consists of poor land amounted at the outside to more than a fifth ; and if it be assumed that the outturn of poor land is only 60 per cent. of the average for good land, it follows that the factors for good land should be reduced by 8 per cent. to be applicable to the whole area.

10. The factors corrected as above are compared below, with those hitherto adopted :—

District.	Factor.		District.	Factor.	
	Now proposed.	Hitherto adopted.		Now proposed.	Hitherto adopted.
Saugor and Damoh	640	600	Chanda	640	560
Jubbulpore	700		Bhandara	550	
Mandla and Seoni			Balaghat	640	
Narsinghpur	...	...	Raipur and Bilaspur ...	700	560
Hoshangabad and Nimar (*a*) ...	740	640	Sambalpur (*b*) ...	700	
Betul	740	540			
Chhindwara	640				
Wardha and Nagpur	700				

(*a*) 855 for irrigated land which is in this district of some importance.
(*b*) New land. Wheat cultivation is only just commencing in this district.

There is a considerable increase throughout. Judged by the results of the experiments, the factors hitherto adopted have decidedly underrated the productiveness of the land. But it must be remembered that they represented a *bare average* instead of a *full average* crop.

Linseed.

11. *Linseed.*—The present factor is 300 lb. for all districts except Raipur and Bilaspur for which it is 400 lb.

Linseed is an exceedingly precarious crop, and the past four seasons have all been more or less unfavourable to its growth. In one of the four years (1886-87) the crop was indeed in some places almost a total failure, and it will be observed that in very few cases can the crop experimented upon be considered typical. The results indicate that 300 lb. is not an excessive factor, but give no ground for raising it, except in the case of Wardha and Nagpur for which a factor of at least 300 lb. seems justified. There seems no reason why a higher factor than 300 lb. should be adopted for the Raipur and Bilaspur districts.

The average outturns on the Nagpur Farm have been as below. They are calculated in the same way as the average outturns for wheat :—

Year.	A.		B.	
	Area.	Average outturn per acre.	Area.	Average outturn per acre.
	Acres.	lbs.	Acres.	lbs.
1884-85	5·90	252	6·12	286
1885-86	2·48	212	3·46	274
1886-87	0·92	186	0·92	186
1888-89	6·79	186	4·28	288

The current season's crop has given an average of about 450 lbs.

Rice.

12. *Rice.—Transplanted rice* is much more productive than rice grown from seed sown broadcast. And this distinction must be observed in framing factors. The present factors are (taking both classes together) :—

District.	Husked rice, lbs. per acre.	Unhusked rice, lbs. per acre.
Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni	600	840
Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad	460	640
Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara	500	700
Wardha, Nagpur	400	560
Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat	500	700
Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur	480	670

I have assumed that 100 lbs. of unhusked rice yield 60 lb. of husked rice. The proportion varies, but this is about the usual outturn. The districts in which rice cultivation is an important factor in rural economy are Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni in the north, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat in the south, and the Chhattisgarh districts of Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur.

Two of the four years of experiment (1884-85 and 1887-88) were very favourable to the rice crops. In the other two the crop was below average. The results of all four years taken together should then give a fair clue to the average produce.

13. Taking first of all *broad-casted* rice, it is to be noticed that in only three districts out of Chhattisgarh (Saugor, Damoh and Mandla) were a sufficient number of experiments made to warrant any conclusions. The results seem to show that the present outturn factor should in the case of Saugor and Damoh be lowered to 700 lb. For Mandla (a good rice district) the present factor does not appear to be excessive.

Very numerous experiments were made in the important rice-growing districts of Raipur and Sambalpur, and as the majority of the experiments were made by officers of the Settlement Department, the classification of the results by soil can safely be accepted as tolerably correct.

In Raipur for black soil land (kanhar and dorsa) a factor of 800 lb. can safely be adopted —for yellow clay (*matasi*) 700 lb. would be high enough, and for light gravelly land (*bhata*) 300 lbs. would be sufficient. The mean of all soils would be about 700 lb. No experiments were made in Bilaspur. But results obtained in Raipur are applicable to Bilaspur also.

For Sambalpur the factors should at the very least be as high as the following :—

	lb.	lb.
Bahal and Berna irrigated	1,800	1,400
Ditto dry	1,200	
Mal		700

Assuming that bahal and berna constitute only a fourth of the area (which is rather less than the general proportion) the all-round factors should be about 900 lb.

14. *Transplanted rice.*—Few experiments have been made in any of the Northern districts but such results as have been obtained indicate that an all-round factor of 1,200 lb. would not be at all excessive. For Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat the factor may be pitched at least as high as 1,400 lb., and for the rich rice lands of Chanda a factor of 2,000 lb. seems justified. The outturns yielded by many of the experiments in the Southern districts are very large.

In Raipur and Bilaspur transplanted rice is but little grown, and the results of such experiments as were made do not justify a higher figure than 1,000 lb.

For Sambalpur the following factors are adopted :—

	lb.
Bahal	1,800
Berna	1,400
Mal	950

Transplanted rice is only grown on good land, and the all-round factor can safely be pitched as high as 1,600 lbs.

Juari.

15. *Juari.*—The present factors are :—

	lb.
Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore	370
Mandla, Seoni	
Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad	460
Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara	500
Wardha, Nagpur	400
Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat	500
Raipur, Bilaspur, Sambalpur	480

The districts in which *juari* is of most importance are Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda and Bhandara. In no other district does its area amount to 10 per cent. of the area under crop.

Except in the Wardha and Nimar districts the past four years have, on the whole, been unfavourable. In two of them the crop was decayed by excessive moisture, and in the other two it suffered from the too early cessation of the rains.

The 18 experiments made in Saugor and Damoh seem to warrant a factor of 700 lb. But taking all soils into consideration, 600 lb. will probably be high enough. The use of a similar factor is justified in the case of Nimar by the results of 24 experiments. The results of 45 experiments in the Wardha and Nagpur districts bear out a factor of at least 750 lb. For Chanda and Chhindwara 500 lb. will apparently be high enough.

The present scale of factors is shown to be very much too low pitched.

16. *Gram.*—The present scale of factors is :—

	lbs. per acre.
Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni	500
Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad	630
Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur	500
Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat	460
Raipur, Bilaspur, Sambalpur	480

Gram is grown to a tolerably large extent in all districts except Nimar, Balaghat and Sambalpur. In Narsinghpur it is a crop of special importance.

In the north of the Provinces fairly numerous experiments have been made in the Damoh and Narsinghpur districts. The results of 23 experiments in *good land* in Damoh point to a factor of 600 lbs. This was the average of six experiments on rather poor land in 1885-86—not a very favourable season. Taking poor land with good, I would not adopt a higher factor than this for the other four districts of this Division.

In Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad a factor of 800 lb. is justified for good land. For all soils it would not be safe to go higher than 700 lb. This factor may also be used for Wardha and Nagpur. For Raipur and Bilaspur 550 lb. will be sufficiently high. The factors for the other districts will be between 500 and 600 lb.

Til.

17. *Til.*—The present outturn factors range from 120 to 250 lb. per acre. The number of experiments which have been made is too small to warrant any detailed conclusions. But looking to the fact that the years 1884-85, 1886-87 and 1887-88 were all unfavourable to this crop, the outturns which were obtained justify some increase in the factors. I would certainly raise the factor for the Northern districts to 150, and that for Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad to 200. On the other hand, I would lower the figure for the Chhattisgarh districts to 200.

Sugar-cane.

18. *Sugar-cane.*—The present factors are 1,800 lb. of semi-crystallized compost (gúr) for all districts, except in the following :—

	lb.
Betul, Chhindwara	2,600
Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat, Raipur, Bilaspur, Sambalpur	2,400

The only districts in which sugar-cane cultivation is of real importance are Betul, Chhindwara, Chanda, Bhandara and Sambalpur, in all of which it receives great attention, the crop being highly manured and carefully irrigated. In other districts sugar-cane fields are not of common occurrence, and in considerable proportions of them the cane is grown without irrigation, and yields, of course, an outturn very much smaller than that gathered on irrigated land.

The results of a considerable number of experiments in Seoni indicate that 1,800 lb. is too large a factor, and I think that for this and similar districts in which sugar-cane is only sparingly grown 1,500 lb. is sufficiently high. The factor for Wardha and Nagpur may perhaps be raised to 1,800 lb., as some of the cane land in these districts (on the Chhindwara border) is of good quality; and I would adopt this figure for Raipur and Bilaspur where a good deal of cane is grown on tank irrigated land. It may be noted that the outturns gathered on the Nagpur Experimental Farm have been :—

Year.	Area. Acres.	Outturn of syrup in lbs. per acre.
1884-85	0·26	2,407
1885-86	0·32	2,656
1886-87	0·30	2,696
1887-88	0·12	1,212
1888-89	0·20	700

On the other hand, in the case of districts in which cane cultivation plays a regular part in the agricultural system, the present factors are evidently much too low. For Betul and Chhindwara a factor of at least 3,000 lb. should be adopted, and this figure can also be used for irrigated sugar-cane in Nimar. A large number of careful experiments in Sambalpur points to a factor as high as 3,500 lb. For Chanda I would take 2,800 and for Bhandara I would take 2,000 lb. The results of the 4 experiments which were made in the latter district are, I think, abnormally low and cannot be relied upon. But it is, I believe, a fact that a great deal of the sugar-cane cultivation in Bhandara is of an inferior type to that prevailing in Chanda.

Cotton.

19. *Cotton* is the only important crop which remains. Owing probably to the fact that cotton picking is spread over a considerable period, and an experiment cannot be made in a single day, very few experiments have been made with this crop; and the results of most of them are plainly unreliable. The only district in which an attempt seems to have been made to ascertain the outturn is Nimar. In 1884-85 experiments were made yielding an average of 153 lb. of *uncleaned* cotton (—to about 50 lb. of cleaned cotton) per acre, and in the following year 5 experiments yielded an average of 208 lb. The only cotton experiments worth notice are one in Wardha yielding 195 lb. (1885-86), two in Nagpur (1886-87 and 1887-88) yielding 542 and 400 lb. respectively.

The present factors for this crop range from 50 to 80 lb. of cleaned cotton, equivalent respectively to 150 and 240 lb. of uncleaned cotton. The experiments noticed above give no sufficient ground for making any changes. I would, however, lower the factors for Bhandara and Balaghat.

The following notes explain the extent to which the principal crops are irrigated :—

Wheat.—Rarely irrigated. Nimar is the only district in which the proportion of irrigated to unirrigated wheat is at all considerable, and the area of irrigated wheat is here only 3,500 acres.

Wheat cultivation is restricted to land of fair quality, and but a small proportion of the crop is grown on third class land.

Gram, Linseed, Juari and *Cotton* are rarely if ever irrigated, and are grown to a great extent on land which is unfit for wheat.

Rice.—Broad-casted rice is rarely irrigated. But irrigation is generally given to transplanted rice, which is a crop of much importance in the Southern Districts.

Sugar-cane.—This is grown to a small extent on unirrigated land in the north of the Provinces, but as a general rule the crop is plentifully watered.

BURMA.

The average yield per acre in Lower Burma has been obtained by actual measurement. These measurements were taken during the progress of Settlement operations which commenced in Pegu and Bassein in 1879, extended to Tharrawaddy, Henthawaddy, Hanzada, Prome, Akyab and Thongwa, and are now in progress in Amherst. The measurements, in some cases, have been very numerous, numbering over 1,000 in one district. The measured fields vary from about ¼ to 1½ acres in size.

On this area the crop was reaped, threshed, winnowed, and measured according to the usual methods pursued by the cultivators. All these operations are carefully supervised by the Settlement Officer himself, or by responsible subordinates. The measured outturn is then compared with the outturns obtained by the cultivators in previous years, and from these statistics the average outturns are deducted for the main soil blocks, to which the measured crop belongs.

These soil blocks or classes are shown in the statement with their average outturns.

In Lower Burma the district averages have been obtained by calculation from the average yields obtained on the total areas of the soil blocks found within the district.

In Upper Burma (Mandalay) the areas of the soil blocks have not been obtainable, as the settled area forms a small proportion of the total cultivated area, and statistics are not available for unsettled areas.

The district averages are therefore the averages of the actually measured outturns recorded by classes.

AJMERE-MERWARA.

In Ajmere there has been no regular investigation of the produce of crops and the return must be taken as merely provisional. The only systematic and thorough enquiry regarding average produce ever made in this district was made by Mr. LaTouche, Settlement Officer, in 1872-74. His table has since been used; but there is reason to believe that his figures are too low. This may be due to the fact that the district at that time had not recovered from the famine of 1869. The land was still sparsely manured and badly tilled. Irrigation has also improved during the last 18 to 20 years.

The figures given in the statement are based in those given by Mr. LaTouche, but amended in accordance with recent enquiries supplied by the results of six years of experimental cuttings of crops.

Like those of Ajmere the figures for the Merwara district are approximate. They are based on returns furnished by the *Patwaris* or village accountants.

COORG.

Coffee and rice are the principal crops in Coorg.

The average for coffee has been taken from the figures published annually in the statistical Tables for India. The reason for the low outturn is that the crops of the badly cultivated Native States are added to the crops of the more highly cultivated European States, thus considerably reducing the average.

To arrive at the figures for the rice crop, the subedars and surveyors in the different taluks were required to measure one-twentieth of an acre, reap the crop, have it threshed in their presence, and then to weigh the produce. Two hundred and forty two experiments were made, in each of which the rice was of the description known as transplanted, and the highest outturn by any experiment was 3,682 lb. per acre.

BERAR.

The return is compiled from the Statement C of the annual revenue reports of the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the five years 1887-88 to 1891-92. Fields are selected in each taluka and the crop cutting experiments annually conducted therein by munsarims under the rules which are given hereafter. The results of these experiments are reported to the Deputy Commissioner of the District, who submits them to the Commissioner for incorporation in the Statement C of the Revenue report.

The existing materials for the preparation of these statistics take no notice of the kind of soil; and hence the results for the best and worst soils are not available, and only the year's average per acre for each district is shown in the return.

The details for irrigated crops also are not available, as the experiments as a rule have been conducted in dry crop soils.

The rules under which the crop cuttings are made are briefly as follows :—

First Class.—Experiments annually and permanently made with a view to ascertain the actual annual production of the chief food grains and the other chief staple products of the Province.

Second Class.—Special experiments made with a view to ascertain the average outturn of kinds of crops not included in class I, or if included, cultivated under special conditions.

The following crops are annually experimented on :—

Food grains ...	Jowari. Wheat. Bajri. Gram.
Other staples ...	Cotton. Linseed. Til.

In each taluka fields have been selected, and regard is paid to the following points :—

(*a*) In respect of soil, situation and other points, they must be fairly representative fields. The chief classes of soil in the taluka should be represented in the fields selected.

(*b*) In selecting fields preference should be given to those in which one crop only would usually be sown.

(*c*) The fields must not be more than five miles distant from a station where the rainfall is registered.

(*d*) The holders of the fields must be willing to allow their produce to be measured, and to give such information regarding their cultivation as may be required of them.

The duty of ascertaining the outturn of the selected fields devolves on the Munsarim of the circle in which they are situated. The object being to ascertain the total outturn of the field, so that dividing it by the acreage the outturn per acre may be ascertained, the cultivator must inform the Munsarim of the amount of crop which he gives away to labourers or friends, and this amount is added to the total outturn measured at the threshing floor. The cultivator is made to agree not to mix the produce of the selected field, when taken to the threshing floor or other place, with that of any other field until the Munsarim has come and measured the produce. The Munsarim visits the field frequently before the crop is threshed, so that he may be able to check the cultivator's statements and prevent any chances of deception on his part. He is present at the threshing and gets the produce outturn measured in his own presence. The case of cotton presents much difficulty, owing to the fact that the crop is picked from two to four times. It is almost impossible for the Munsarim to be present at every picking, but he visits the field frequently and is present at the final weighing.

For the purpose of measuring grain, Munsarims are supplied with measures which they take with them and invariably use. Similarly for weighing cotton they are supplied with standard five-seer weights.

Munsarims are allowed to pay liberally for any labour employed in measuring crops. Tahsildars recommend cultivators who have given special assistance, for rewards. The results of the outturn are compiled in a statement which is submitted to the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with a memo. showing the rainfall during each month of the year registered at stations in the vicinity of which the experiments are carried on.

It often happens that a field selected for experiments of the first class is, in the course of rotation of crops, sown with some crops besides the seven kinds mentioned above. When this happens, the Munsarims treat the new crop just as if it were one of the seven crops, and thus the statistics of the outturn of several crops besides the seven are obtained without trouble.

The rules with a few exceptions are good enough if properly carried out. But Munsarims are not properly qualified officers to carry them out because of their faulty education and of the numerous other duties they have to perform; their work of crop experiments generally remains unchecked; and hence the results are mostly incomplete and sometimes unreliable. As a rule the reported outturns are unduly low and must be taken with caution.

MYSORE.

The statistics of this State are based on enquiries made of experienced cultivators and village officials.

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 768 & 891 R. & A. D.—14-10-93.—650.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

(1)	(2)
292	0.449
293	0.773
295	0.010
296	0.209
297	0 052
298	0.408
299	0.010
300	0.460
301/1	1.672
301/2	0.836
308 मिन	1.903
310	0.4 0
312	0.481
313	0.031
314	0.[illegible]0
315	0.481
316	0.303
317	0.167
योग ..	11 747

भूमि का नक्शा (प्लान) कलेक्टर के कार्यालय में देखा जा सकता है.

मध्यप्रदेश के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा आदेशानुसार,
सूर्य प्रताप, कलेक्टर एवं पदेन उपसचिव.

कार्यालय, कलेक्टर, जिला दुर्ग, मध्यप्रदेश एवं पदेन उपसचिव, मध्यप्रदेश शासन, राजस्व विभाग

दुर्ग, दिनांक 6 जनवरी 1996

क्र 16-अ-82--भू-अर्जन-95-96-18.—चूंकि राज्य शासन को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इससे संलग्न अनुसूची के खाने (1) से (4) में वर्णित भूमि की, अनुसूची के खाने (6) में उसके सामने दिये गये सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिये आवश्यकता है अथवा आवश्यकता पड़ने की संभावना है. अतः भू-अर्जन अधिनियम, 1894 (क्रमांक एक, सन् 1894) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंधों के अनुसार सभी संबंधित व्यक्तियों को इसके द्वारा इस आशय की सूचना दी जाती है. राज्य शासन इसके द्वारा अनुसूची के खाने (5) में उल्लेखित अधिकारी को उक्त भूमि के संबंध में धारा 4 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा दी गई शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिये प्राधिकृत करता है.

अनुसूची

भूमि का वर्णन				धारा 4 (2) के अंतर्गत प्राधिकृत अधिकारी	सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन का वर्णन
जिला	तहसील	नगर/ग्राम	लगभग क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर में)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
दुर्ग	बेमेतरा	पचभैया प. ह. नं. 4	0.97	कार्यपालन यंत्री, जल संसाधन संभाग, बेमेतरा	सूखाताल माईनर निर्माण हेतु.

भूमि का नक्शा (प्लान) कलेक्टर के कार्यालय में देखा जा सकता है.

क्र. 17-अ-82-भू-अर्जन95-96-18.--चूंकि राज्य शासन को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इससे संलग्न अनुसूची के खाने (1) से (4) में वर्णित भूमि की, अनुसूची के खाने (6) में उसके सामने दिये गये सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिये आवश्यकता है अथवा आवश्यकता पड़ने की संभावना है, अतः भू-अर्जन अधिनियम, 1894 (क्रमांक एक, सन् 1894) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंधों के अनुसार संबंधित व्यक्तियों को इसके द्वारा, सभी इस आशय की सूचना दी जाती है. राज्य शासन, इसके द्वारा, अनुसूची के खाने (5) में उल्लेखित अधिकारी को उक्त भूमि के संबंध में उक्त धारा 4 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा दी गई शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिये प्राधिकृत करता है:—

अनुसूची

भूमि का वर्णन				धारा 4 (2) के अंतर्गत प्राधिकृत अधिकारी	सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन का वर्णन
जिला	तहसील	नगर/ग्राम	लगभग क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर में)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
दुर्ग	बेमेतरा	लोलेसरा प.ह.नं. 24	0.15	कार्यपालन यंत्री, जल संसाधन संभाग बेमेतरा	झाल माईनर निर्माण हेतु

भूमि का नक्शा (प्लान) कलेक्टर के कार्यालय में देखा जा सकता है.

क्र. 18-अ-82-भू-अर्जन95-96-18--चूंकि राज्य शासन को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इससे संलग्न अनुसूची के खाने (1) से (4) में वर्णित भूमि की, अनुसूची के खाने (6) में उसके सामने दिये गये सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिये आवश्यकता है अथवा आवश्यकता पड़ने की संभावना है. अतः भू-अर्जन अधिनियम, 1894 (क्रमांक एक, सन् 1894) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंधों के अनुसार, सभी संबंधित व्यक्तियों को, इसके द्वारा, इस आशय की सूचना दी जाती है. राज्य शासन, इसके द्वारा, अनुसूची के खाने (5) में उल्लेखित अधिकारी को उक्त भूमि के संबंध में उक्त धारा 4 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा दी गई शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिये प्राधिकृत करता है:—

अनुसूची

भूमि का वर्णन				धारा 4 (2) के अंतर्गत प्राधिकृत अधिकारी	सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन का वर्णन
जिला	तहसील	नगर/ग्राम	लगभग क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर में)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
दुर्ग	बेमेतरा	बैजी प.ह.नं. 24	1.82	कार्यपालन यंत्री, जल संसाधन संभाग बेमेतरा	झाल माईनर निर्माण हेतु.

भूमि का नक्शा (प्लान) कलेक्टर के कार्यालय में देखा जा सकता है.

क्र. 19-अ82-भू-अर्जन-95.-18--चूंकि राज्य शासन को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इससे संलग्न अनुसूची के खाने (1) से (4) में वर्णित भूमि की, अनुसूची के खाने (6) में उसके सामने दिये गये सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिए आवश्यकता है अथवा आवश्यकता पड़ने की संभावना है, अतः भू-अर्जन अधिनियम, 1894 (क्रमांक एक, सन् 1894) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्धों के अनुसार सभी संबंधित व्यक्तियों को इसके द्वारा, इस आशय की सूचना दी जाती है. राज्य शासन, इसके द्वारा, अनुसूची के खाने (5) में उल्लिखित अधिकारी को उक्त भूमि के संबंध में उक्त धारा 4 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा दी गई शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करता है:—

अनुसूची

भूमि का वर्णन				धारा 4 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्राधिकृत अधिकारी	सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन का वर्णन
जिला	तहसील	नगर/ग्राम	लगभग क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर में)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
दुर्ग	साजा	सोमईकला प.ह.नं. 22	1.22	कार्यपालन यंत्री, जल संसाधन संभाग बेमेतरा	झिपनिया जलाशय निर्माण हेतु.

भूमि का नक्शा (प्लान) कलेक्टर के कार्यालय में देखा जा सकता है.